

Philippe Desmarest, Agence France Press

One of the three men who survived in an igloo being helped by rescuers Thursday in Pralognan.

THE AMERICAS

New Political Reality in Capital: The Sensational Is Merely Old Hat

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, in a news conference that reflected the bizarre atmosphere in Washington, fielded questions for 51 minutes with his visitor, President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, in a session that at times seemed almost farcically unscripted.

In the first question Wednesday, the president was asked if he wished to respond to news reports about an Arkansas woman accusing him of sexual assault in the 1970s.

Sensationalism in Washington, now just routine, was reflected further Wednesday evening with the broadcast by NBC of an interview with the woman, who alleged that she was assaulted by Mr. Clinton in 1978 when he was state attorney general in Arkansas.

And leaks continued of Monica Lewinsky's first television interview next

week, with the former intern quoted as saying she wanted to apologize to the nation for the ordeal caused by her affair with the president.

The exchanges between Mr. Clinton and the press corps offered some vivid glimpses into Washington political reality in the wake of the impeachment drama. What once would have been a sensational event — a president being quizzed about lurid sexual allegations — has become somehow nearly old hat after a year of the Lewinsky scandal.

Mr. Clinton curtly referred Helen Thomas of United Press International, the dean of the White House press corps, to a statement from his lawyer when she asked, obliquely, about the allegations leveled recently by an Arkansas nursing home owner, Juanita Broadrick. She alleged that he forced her to have sex in a hotel room in 1978.

But the exchange that White House aides had been nervously awaiting

barely caused a ripple.

The day also showed how quickly Mr. Clinton's agenda, at least as measured by the questions he receives, has returned to more conventional subjects.

■ Lewinsky's TV Interview

Howard Kurtz of The Washington Post reported:

In an interview with ABC's Barbara Walters, Monica Lewinsky said she wanted to apologize to the nation for the year-long ordeal caused by her affair with the president, and she was asked whether she was still in love with Mr. Clinton.

No, she said, but there were times she still felt kind of warm toward him, according to a source who was there.

At other times, she said, she realized that this was not the person she was in love with. It was another person. It was a politician.

Highlights of Ms. Lewinsky's three-hour interview session with Ms. Walters

were provided to The Washington Post by a source who was present at the interview Saturday at ABC's Manhattan studios. The interview will be shown on ABC's "20/20" program on Wednesday.

The former White House intern was described as candid, direct and at times emotional and teary-eyed, part of a compelling performance that persuaded ABC executives to expand the "20/20" broadcast to two hours. The source provided a detailed reconstruction that stopped short of a verbatim account.

Meanwhile, an emotional Juanita Broadrick told her story on national television for the first time Wednesday night. She did not tell authorities 21 years ago of her contention that Bill Clinton sexually assaulted her because, she said, "I didn't think anyone would believe me in the world."

In an account punctuated by sobs, the Arkansas woman told "Dateline NBC" that in her Little Rock, Arkansas, hotel

room, Mr. Clinton suddenly "turned me around and started kissing me, and that was a real shock."

"I first pushed him away," she said, "and just told him 'no.'"

"The second time he tries to kiss me, he starts biting on my lip," she said.

"And then he forces me down on the bed. I just was very frightened, and I tried to get away from him and I told him 'no.' She added, "He wouldn't listen to me."

She continued: "He was such a different person at that moment. He was just a vicious, awful person."

But Mrs. Broadrick could not remember the date, even the month, of the alleged 1978 incident. And NBC's Lisa Myers reported that Mrs. Broadrick, who was a volunteer in Mr. Clinton's first gubernatorial campaign, attended a Clinton fund-raiser three weeks later.

"I think I was still in denial," Mrs. Broadrick said. "I still felt very guilty at that time, that it was my fault. By letting him come to the room, I had given him the wrong idea." The next year, she acknowledged, she accepted a Clinton appointment to a nonpaying post on a state advisory board.

Senators Advised to Avoid Haste on Counsel Law

By Lizette Alvarez
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the Senate apparently poised either to scrap or strip back the independent counsel law, Howard Baker, a former Republican Senate majority leader, has counseled senators to take a post-impeachment cooling-off period and delay the decision until next year.

"I recommend to the Senate and this committee that we cool it, think about it for a while, let the temper of these times soften," Mr. Baker told the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, which had its first day of hearings on the law on Wednesday.

Mr. Baker, who has been sharply critical of the law and once called it a "fourth branch of government," suggested that Congress permit the law to expire on June 30 and take up the issue

next session. The former senator, who voted in the 1970s to create the law, pointed out that it had lapsed for two years, from 1992 to 1994, with no dire consequences.

It would be a mistake to rush headlong into a decision with the passions over impeachment still fresh, said Mr. Baker, who was President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff while an independent counsel, Lawrence Walsh, was investigating the Iran-contra affair concerning secret U.S. government funding of guerrillas in Nicaragua in the early 1980s.

A few of the other panelists, including a former independent counsel, did not hesitate to tell senators to abandon the law, calling it fundamentally "flawed."

Griffin Bell, President Jimmy Carter's first attorney general, suggested to the senators that the country return to the system that existed before the Watergate-era law, when the attorney general

had sole power to appoint outside prosecutors to handle cases involving high-level wrongdoing. That system was changed in 1978 after Watergate and President Richard Nixon's decision to order the firing of Archibald Cox, a special prosecutor.

Now the attorney general must seek the appointment of an independent counsel when there is substantial and credible evidence that a crime has been committed by the president or other government officials. A panel of three judges selects the counsel.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Baker are co-chairmen of the National Commission on the Separation of Powers, an organization that issued a report in December that recommended that the current independent counsel law not be reauthorized.

"Long ago concluded that this statute is unworkable for a number of reasons and represents very poor governmental

policy," Mr. Bell said. It was not a view shared by all experts. The first special prosecutor ever appointed, Arthur Christie, recommended renewing the law, but with restrictions.

"Personal mistakes and limitations," he said, should be off limits. Mr. Christie was appointed in the Carter administration in the late 1970s.

The Governmental Affairs Committee, led by Senator Fred Thompson, Republican of Tennessee, began the first of several hearings Wednesday on whether Congress should revise, scrap or replace the contentious independent counsel law. If Congress does not act, the law, which was created in 1978 and has been reauthorized and tinkered with three times since then, will simply expire June 30. The committee could hear from Attorney General Janet Reno and, perhaps, the independent counsel Kenneth Starr in March.

Away From Politics

• One of the two men accused in a murderous sex-and-torture spree in the California mountains was convicted of killing 11 people. Charles Ng, 38, a British subject from Hong Kong, could receive the death penalty in the sentencing phase of the trial, set for next month. (AP)

• A man who fatally shot a store clerk during a robbery was executed by injection in Huntsville, Texas. Norman Evans Green, 38, was the seventh person executed in Texas this year. (AP)

• O.J. Simpson's appeal for custody of his two children was rejected by the California Supreme Court. The children remain with him for now. He faces a new custody trial that would include evidence on their mother's slaying. (AP)

• White supremacists are relying on the Internet to find potential recruits, fueling growth among hate groups, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Alabama. It said the number of hate groups in the United States increased to 537 in 1998 from 474 in 1997, while the number of Internet hate sites rose from 163 to 254. (AP)

Closure for the Tomb of the Unknowns

By Steven Lee Myers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With science now outpacing military tradition, the Pentagon has concluded that it will not place new remains from the Vietnam War in the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery, according to senior officials.

Nine months after remains were removed from the tomb and identified as those of First Lieutenant Michael Blassie, the officials said that scientific advances, including genetic tests, had all but eliminated the chance that any remains recovered from the war would not be identified.

The Pentagon's conclusion signals the end of a military rite that dates in the United States to the Civil War, when 2,011 unknown soldiers were honored by a granite tomb at Arlington. The cemetery, which is in Virginia, faces Washington across the Potomac River.

With the Pentagon now taking DNA samples from everyone who joins the military, there is little chance that future wars will produce unidentified remains. No other crypts are likely to join those at the tomb honoring unidentified soldiers who died in World War I, World War II and the Korean War.

"We really don't have another candidate for the tomb," Rudy De Leon, undersecretary of defense for personnel, said. "Potentially, all the remains are identifiable."

William Cohen, the secretary of defense, oversees the Tomb of the Unknowns and has not decided on its fate. But he

is expected in the weeks ahead to choose what to do with the now empty crypt that for 14 years held the remains of Lieutenant Blassie.

Veterans' groups and organizations representing the families of the missing have submitted a number of proposals. One idea, from the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, would involve installing a plaque near the tomb inscribed, "In honor of those still missing, this crypt remains forever empty." Another proposal suggests writing "In memory of" on the white marble tablet that covers the crypt.

"We'll handle this in a dignified way that provides some closure," said the Pentagon spokesman, Kenneth Bacon, adding that Mr. Cohen agreed that no new remains would be placed in the tomb. "We need to find some fitting and proper way to honor" those who died in Vietnam, he said.

At Arlington, little has changed outwardly at the tomb. After Lieutenant Blassie's remains were removed, workers sealed the crypt and replaced the marble tablet, which is marked with the years of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, 1958-1975.

To the side, a sign on the tomb's history has been updated with a paragraph about the Blassie case. "The crypt is presently empty," it concludes, "but it serves as a tribute to all those who made the supreme sacrifice during the Vietnam Conflict."

There are still 2,069 Americans missing from the Vietnam War, and about 200 sets of bones, teeth and other remains await identification at an army laboratory in Hawaii.

Senate Approves Big Military Pay Raise

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has overwhelmingly approved the largest military pay increase in nearly two decades, marking what some lawmakers see as an opening assault on spending constraints in a new era of budget surpluses.

The first major bill passed by the Senate since the end of the impeachment trial of President Bill Clinton, the legislation was aimed at demonstrating that senators were gearing up to conduct serious business despite their monthlong preoccupation with the trial.

It also provided a political opportunity for Republicans to amplify their accusations that Mr. Clinton has short-changed the military and for Democrats to show that they, too, support better pay and more benefits for the armed forces.

But the bill drew budgetary objections from the Clinton administration, which had proposed a less costly pay-and-benefits package, and prompted warnings from lawmakers of both parties that it could wind up squeezing other programs or eroding the fiscal discipline that helped end decades of budget deficits.

Even as the military compensation bill was being debated Wednesday in the Senate, Republicans including the House speaker, Dennis Hastert of Illinois, and the majority whip, Tom DeLay of Texas, indicated that spending caps approved as part of the big 1997 budget deal may have to be raised, in part because of increased military spending.

The Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, has said he wants to avoid any breach of budget caps, although other senators have said this may be difficult in light of mounting pressures for increased domestic and military spending.

The 91-to-8 vote in favor of the pay-and-benefits bill in the Senate gives the legislation a powerful head of steam as it moves to the House, where similar legislation is on track for consideration this spring, probably in connection with the defense authorization bill for 2000.

The bill would authorize, subject to future appropriations, a 4.8 percent military pay raise starting Jan. 1, with annual increases thereafter of one-half percent above the inflation rate.

Mr. Clinton had proposed a 4.4 percent increase for next year, followed by annual increases of up to 3.9 percent. The Senate proposal would be the largest military pay increase since 1982.

The legislation also would give military personnel the option of choosing a more generous pension plan than was available until 1986, which provided 50 percent of basic pay after 20 years.

The bill also would give military personnel access to tax-favored savings accounts similar to the 401(k) plans available to private sector employees, special assistance to low-paid personnel who now qualify for food stamps and expanded education benefits.

The administration argued that the bill costs \$11.6 billion more than Mr. Clinton's request over six years.

No Free-Speech Shelter For Illegal Immigrants

Supreme Court Limits Recourse for Aliens

By Joan Biskupic
and William Branigan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has sharply limited the First Amendment rights of illegal immigrants, ruling that people here unlawfully cannot shield themselves from deportation by claiming the government is trying to banish them simply because of their political views.

The 6-to-3 decision Wednesday strikes at the heart of the American tradition of safeguarding free speech and offers one of the court's strongest opinions limiting the constitutional freedoms of illegal immigrants. But for the government, it is an important victory in its effort to keep those who have no legal right to be here from evading deportation on extraneous grounds.

The two-pronged decision also forbids illegal immigrants from trying to fend off deportation through federal courts until they already have exhausted every other administrative immigration procedure. That portion of the ruling, decided by an 8-to-1 vote, upholds a 1996 federal law aimed at speeding the deportation of illegal aliens, many of whom have managed to remain in the United States for years

through lengthy legal challenges.

Reno vs. American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee goes back to 1987, when the government began trying to deport seven Palestinians and a Kenyan with ties to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a group the Justice Department described as a terrorist organization. But the Los Angeles-area activists contended the eight were targeted for potential violations of immigration law because of legitimate fund-raising and other free-speech activities for the Popular Front.

Immigration experts said the ruling was unlikely to affect most of the thousands of people subject to deportation annually because few claim they are being targeted for their political views. But immigrant advocates said it could intimidate immigrants and make them afraid to speak out about any political matter for fear of drawing attention to their illegal status.

The case also marks a departure from a general court trend of bestowing on illegal immigrants the same due process of law and other constitutional freedoms granted to American citizens. Dissenting justices pointed to a 1945 court ruling that said, "Freedom of speech and of press is accorded aliens residing in this country."

Begala Leaving the White House

WASHINGTON — Paul Begala, the White House counselor who first signed on with Bill Clinton in the 1992 campaign and has been one of the president's top political advisers in the impeachment battle of the past year, is leaving his job.

Mr. Begala, 37, a political consultant who with his former partner, James Carville, was one of the core participants in the famous "War Room" campaign team in 1992, is taking a teaching job at Georgetown University.

His impending departure, which had been widely forecast by White House colleagues months ago, will rob the administration of one of its more visible political strategists. Mr. Begala has appeared regularly on television as a tireless defender of Mr. Clinton and, within the White House, has been a key figure planning communications and legislative strategy.

But he went through his own brief bout of disillusionment after Mr. Clinton's admission last summer that he had lied for months about his sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky, colleagues said.

Mr. Begala said he was grateful to Mr. Clinton for elevating him from "a journeyman hack political consultant" and giving him "a chance to play in the big leagues." But he said he was ready to leave: "I never promised to be the one loading Buddy and Socks into the U-Haul."

Republicans See an Opportunity

WASHINGTON — Republicans are getting ready to use the prospect that Hillary Rodham Clinton may run for the

POLITICAL NOTES

Senate to spur their contributors to open their pocket books. "Republicans, not only in New York but across the country, are very energized by this contest," Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky said at a picture-taking session on Capitol Hill with Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York, the Republican most likely candidate to seek the Senate seat next year. "It has generated an enormous amount of interest in Republican base voters and contributors around the country."

McConnell is chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Mike McCurry, the former presidential press secretary, on Chelsea Clinton, the president's daughter:

"Chelsea had an experience as a child in the White House that is totally different from what other presidential children have gone through. She grew up in the White House and turned out a pretty good kid. In my opinion, she has her head screwed on a little bit better than her mom and dad, in many ways." (AP)



Carla Roth, a German lawmaker who represents the home town of Karl LaGrand, praying before his execution at Arizona State Prison.

German Put to Death For Murder in Arizona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FLORENCE, Arizona — Out of appeals and minutes from a slow, agonizing death in a cloud of cyanide fumes, Karl LaGrand begged to be executed by injection. State officials granted his wish.

Mr. LaGrand, a German citizen who chose the gas chamber over lethal injection in an attempt to avoid execution, was put to death Wednesday night for the 1982 slaying of Kenneth Hartsock, a bank manager, during a bungled robbery.

Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer of Germany called the execution "extremely regrettable" in statement issued Thursday by the German Embassy in Washington. "Even the greatest sin is no excuse to take a person's life," Mr. Fischer said.

The U.S. Supreme Court overturned a lower court's stay of execution hours earlier and cleared the way for the death sentence to be carried out. The federal appeals court had ruled that the use of cyanide gas was cruel and unusual punishment, just as Mr. LaGrand had calculated.

Mr. LaGrand asked for the switch to lethal injection a half-hour before the execution. Attorney General Janet Napolitano of Arizona said she and Governor Jane Hull approved the request

because of the late hour and "rather than create another avenue of appeal."

Mr. LaGrand's brother, Walter, 37, is set to die in the gas chamber March 3 for the same crime. Ms. Napolitano said Walter LaGrand would be allowed to switch to lethal injection if he requested it.

Attorneys for the LaGrands, who have been on death row since 1984, gambled that an appeals court would accept their argument that gas was cruel and unusual punishment. A three-judge panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled unanimously in favor of the brothers.

The Supreme Court lifted the stay of execution late Wednesday afternoon.

Arizona last executed a prisoner with gas in 1992. The death was regarded as so gruesome that voters approved the use of lethal injection. Killers who were convicted before the law passed were given a choice of injection or gas.

The brothers came to the United States as young boys in 1967 after their mother married an American serviceman. Their case has drawn widespread attention in Germany, which does not have the death penalty. (AP, Reuters)

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INTERNATIONAL

Schroeder Finds an Opposition Ally

German Greens Bypassed as Free Democrats Aid Reform Plan

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Germany's opposition Free Democratic Party on Thursday emerged as the saviors of a key citizenship reform by Chancellor Gerhard Schröder in a move that threatens to marginalize Mr. Schröder's Greens party coalition partners.

According to Bonn sources and commentators, Mr. Schröder's interior minister wants to adopt a position aligned with the conservative Free Democrats after backpedaling this week on a pledge to grant permanent dual nationality rights to foreigners who become new German citizens.

After the Greens lost on nearly all the landmark reforms they brought into the government program in the heady days after the election in September, the setback over citizenship laws carries a particularly painful sting, to the environmentalist party.

Rather than relying on a plan by the Greens, Mr. Schröder's government must rely on the opposition Free Democratic Party, whose pro-business views often are anathema to many Greens and Social Democrats.

The compromise supported by the Free Democrats overturns a proposal embraced by the Greens to offer dual nationality to foreigners who are naturalized.

Following a reversal for Mr. Schröder this month in Hesse, which deprives the Social Democrats of a majority in the Bundestag, or upper house, the original Greens plan no

longer has a chance of clearing Parliament.

Kurdish protests in German cities last week inflamed the citizenship issue anew. After conservatives last month had warned that the dual-citizenship law would import Turkish-Kurdish conflicts into Germany, their worst fears were realized when three people were killed in a protest by Kurds in Berlin.

Mr. Schröder's left-leaning coalition abandoned another Green-led initiative earlier in the week when it withdrew plans for an early ban on reprocessing nuclear waste. That setback was a blow to a drive led by the Greens to shut the nation's 19 nuclear power reactors at the soonest possible date.

In a clear reference to the nuclear power issue, Mr. Schröder blamed the Greens for pushing "minority" issues into the center of the public debate.

To Mr. Schröder's critics, the reversals on citizenship and nuclear power are only the latest policy missteps. German commentators and the opposition frequently use the term "chaos" to describe Mr. Schröder's economic policies.

The Free Democrats gleefully added to Mr. Schröder's political misfortunes by instigating a debate over the instability of Mr. Schröder's "red-green" alliance. Some Free Democratic leaders recently have flirted with the idea of even displacing the Greens in the coalition. Mr. Schröder recently blamed the Greens for the mistakes of his first four months.

The conservative newspaper Die Welt reported which ministries the

Free Democrats would claim under Mr. Schröder.

Few are willing to forecast a coalition split in Bonn for now, although television talk shows and newspaper columns offer a lively debate about such a scenario. The first real durability test of Mr. Schröder's alliance comes in June with two key elections. If the Social Democrats or Greens turn in a poor showing in the June 6 statehouse vote in Bremen or the June 13 European Union Parliament vote then, some commentators said, they "no longer exclude a coalition break."

"The red-green coalition under Gerhard Schröder has not been in office for much longer than 100 days before people in Bonn are talking about its early end," Die Welt commented. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung wrote in an editorial, "At the center of power, the ties between red and green are becoming brittle."

The Social Democrats, in theory, could build a new coalition majority in the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, with the Free Democrats, throwing overboard the Greens. But the Free Democrats are too weak in the Bundestag to build a clear majority there.

The Free Democrats, with a history of shifting allegiances, have been Bonn's political kingmakers for most postwar administrations. In 1982, they ditched Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic-led coalition and joined the Christian Democrats of former Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Schröder beat Mr. Kohl last September.



Serbian policemen patrolling a road west of Pristina, Yugoslavia, on Thursday as tensions in the province rose.

KOSOVO: NATO Moves Closer as Serbian Troops Mass on Border

Continued from Page 1

on NATO or UN missions.

To prevent these forces from entering Kosovo by land, Serbian commandos reportedly have mined the main roads, bridges and narrow passes threading the mountains along the frontier, but NATO has helicopter assault forces. In an emergency, air strikes would be the first NATO option.

But Mr. Milosevic appeared to have gained room for some brinkmanship to test Western determination, Western officials said privately, because of the de-

claring the 16-man negotiating team representing the ethnic Albanian majority in Kosovo not to sign the Rambouillet peace plan. The delegation went

home Thursday to start consultations with the fractious Kosovo Liberation Army, finally landing only after several hours' delay caused by the Serbian authorities in Kosovo.

Trying to maintain a cease-fire before talks resume on March 15, Western leaders warned that NATO air strikes would be triggered immediately if Serb forces went on the offensive or committed what Robin Cook, the British foreign secretary, described as "disproportionate violence," including atrocities against civilians.

But a forceful NATO response may be paralyzed by European governments' reluctance to use force while diplomacy seems to have a chance of succeeding, and that cautious approach seems to be

spreading in the Clinton administration.

Its priority now is to convince the Kosovo Liberation Army to accept the Rambouillet terms, which means laying down their guns in exchange for NATO protection. Washington could then tell Mr. Milosevic to accept the peacekeeping force or see his military infrastructure wrecked by NATO airstrikes.

But convincing him may be harder now because Rambouillet has become another example of Western leaders' reluctance to back up demands with force — in this case, the negotiating deadline that expired last Saturday, only to be extended.

"We imposed ceilings on Serbian forces last October and didn't act when he violated them," a NATO commander said. "Then we threatened to react after the December massacre of civilians, but started peace talks." Now, he asked, what is Mr. Milosevic "likely to be thinking about our readiness to use force?"

Serbian military strength in Kosovo has already risen to "more than double" the levels accepted by Belgrade in October in a deal to avert NATO airstrikes. Supposedly limited to 10,000 army troops and 11,000 paramilitary police, the Serbs now have more than 25,000 troops and police in Kosovo plus a growing force of 7,500 troops backed with 200 tanks just north of the province, the NATO official said.

Despite Mrs. Albright's tough public line, U.S. officials said that the Department of Defense and the National Security Council opposed airstrikes to stop these Serb reinforcements.

Asked about the Serbs' intentions, the NATO official said that "they probably are poised to act if the peace talks break down."

Meanwhile their intimidating presence helps scare ethnic Albanian civilians out of their homes, reinforcing fears among Kosovars of a Serbian offensive to partition Kosovo.

The northern half of the province, bordering Serbia, contains Orthodox monasteries and mineral wealth coveted by Belgrade.

Fighting erupted Thursday between Serbian forces equipped with tanks and mortars and KLA guerrillas near Bukos, north of the capital, Pristina, along a highway that would have a strategic role for a Serbian incursion.

A partition bid would ignite all-out resistance among Kosovo's ethnic Albanians, who constitute 90 percent of the local population, and inflame nationalism in neighboring Albania.

SENATE: Lawmakers Condemn China for Human Rights Abuses

Continued from Page 1

"It is not a perfect relationship," Mrs. Albright told the House committee. "But I think that it is important to look at how we can benefit from a strategic dialogue with them, which is what we do."

She said China had "moved in a good direction" on limiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and had had a helpful influence on the Communist dictatorship in North Korea.

"We do not endorse what China is doing in all the areas that you have raised," she said. "I'm on my way to China and I'm going to raise all the issues that you have brought up."

On Oct. 5, China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, and Beijing had hoped to avoid a new confrontation before the UN rights commission. But sponsors of the Senate legislation said that it had not moved since then to comply with the covenant.

"Human rights conditions have only deteriorated in China and Tibet," said Senator Connie Mack, Republican of Florida.

China has found more vocal critics than friends in Congress for years, particularly since the 1989 crackdown around Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Mr. Lott said that to emphasize the depth of Senate feeling on China, he had sched-

uled the human rights measure as only the second to be dealt with after the Clinton impeachment trial; the first was a military pay raise. "There continues to be terrible human rights violations in China,"

The resolution speaks of "widespread and well-documented human rights abuses in China and Tibet" and of continuing "coercive implementation of family planning policies and the sale of human organs taken from executed prisoners."

Four political dissidents were arrested Thursday in central Hubei Province, a Hong Kong rights group said, according to Reuters. The four reportedly were organizing a human rights seminar to be held next month in Wuhan.

ENVOY: U.S. Ambassador to China Proves a Tough Position to Fill

Continued from Page 1

head the relatively small Center for Defense Information here, officials said.

Three others who received approaches were David Pryor, another former Democratic senator from Arkansas; General John Shalikashvili, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Anthony Lake, a former national security adviser.

In refusing the prospect, some expressed ambivalence about such a demanding overseas position for a tour that might be over in less than two years. Mr. Clinton's term ends in January 2001.

Others said the ambassador would have great responsibility but little policy authority. Some indicated they were more discouraged by the heavy strains in Chinese-American relations.

The potential candidates apparently

thought a confirmation hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, which is headed by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, would be as unforgiving as earlier hearings over China's trade status.

"Any confirmation hearing will be bruising," said an official, referring to the inevitable committee showdown.

Samuel Berger, the national security adviser, is heading the search to replace James Sasser, who became ambassador to China in 1996 after losing his seat as a Democratic senator from Tennessee. He leaves the embassy in May.

"Obviously, this job is critical to United States national interests, and we're looking at people of stature," said David Leavy, a spokesman for the National Security Council. "We don't feel we're behind the curve. It's at the top of our agenda." Mr. Leavy said that only two people had been approached seriously about the job.

Other officials, who demanded anonymity, said Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Lake and Mr. Bumpers had been asked to consider the position. Friends of Mr. Pryor said he had been approached as well but had turned it down at once.

The other official approached was Stephen Bosworth, now ambassador to South Korea, former senior Clinton administration official.

Administration officials agree that this is a pivotal moment for one of the most important foreign relationships and that Mr. Clinton is searching for a prominent figure whose name alone would convey to the Chinese how highly Washington values its dealings with them.

At the same time, the officials said, an ambassador-designate must be perceived as tough on Beijing to win confirmation from Congress.

But a confirmation hearing of even the most popular candidate is expected to become a platform for every senator with a problem with China, a senior Clinton administration official said. "The confirmation would go on and on, and it will be a bruising battle," the official said.

"I think this is a very rough time for dealing with China," said Edward Friedman, a political science professor at the University of Wisconsin who is a specialist on China.

Israel Stops Extradition Of U.S. Murder Suspect

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court on Thursday blocked the extradition of an 18-year-old Maryland murder suspect to the United States, and the youth now faces trial in Israel.

Samuel Sheinbein showed no reaction when Chief Justice Aharon Barak read the 3-to-2 decision, which could strain ties between Israel and the United States.

Maryland prosecutors had pushed for the extradition of Mr. Sheinbein, who has been indicted in Montgomery County in the killing of an acquaintance, Alfred Tello Jr.

Mr. Sheinbein fled to Israel on Sept. 21, 1997, two days after the victim's mutilated and burned body was found.

To prevent extradition, Mr. Sheinbein claimed Israeli citizenship through his father, who was born in pre-state Israel. Under Israeli law, citizens cannot be extradited for trial abroad.

But the Jerusalem District Court ruled last year that Mr. Sheinbein could be returned to the United States because he did not maintain close ties



Sheinbein arriving in court.

to Israel. The Supreme Court decision overturned that ruling.

Mr. Sheinbein will now be tried for murder in Israel, and Justice Ministry officials said he would be indicted within the next few days. In the meantime, he will remain in detention.

BRIEFLY

8 Kurds Set to Leave Embassy in Nairobi

NAIROBI — Eight Kurdish associates of the captured rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan who have been in the Greek Embassy in Nairobi for nearly two weeks were set to leave Kenya on Thursday, an embassy official said.

Their safe passage was negotiated by Pavlos Apostolides, general secretary of the Greek Foreign Ministry, the official said on condition of anonymity.

The official declined to say where the eight were going or when they would leave, but Jacob Chumba, a spokesman for the Kenyan Foreign Ministry, said the Kurds were flying aboard a private jet to Athens.

Continuing Warfare Reported by Eritrea

ASMARA, Eritrea — Ethiopian and Eritrean forces battled for a third successive day along their disputed western border Thursday, Eritrean government officials said.

"The situation is still serious," a senior official said. Both sides have claimed the upper hand in the fighting, which began Tuesday with an Ethiopian ground offensive aimed at recapturing land occupied by Eritrean troops last

May. The war reignited at Badme on Feb. 6 and spread to two other fronts. (Reuters)

U.S. Drug Official Warns on Mexico

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, Thomas Constantine, has said Mexican drug trafficking organizations posed the worst criminal threat to the United States that he had seen in nearly 40 years in law enforcement.

Speaking days before the Clinton administration's deadline for certifying that Mexico is cooperating in drug-fighting efforts, Mr. Constantine sketched a bleak picture in testimony Wednesday before the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control. He did not address the central question of the level of official cooperation that Mexico has offered to the United States. (NYT)

3 Expelled by Chile

SANTIAGO — Chile has ordered the expulsion of three foreigners, accusing them of meddling in national affairs by supporting protests by Mapuche Indians in southern Chile. The Interior Ministry did not identify the foreigners except to say that they were a Frenchman, a Spaniard and an American. (AP)



Women in Beijing walking past an ad featuring a mobile phone Thursday.

CHINA: Beijing Blasts Satellite-Deal Ban

Continued from Page 1

U.S. officials as the beginning of new era of partnership, but a harsh crackdown on dissidents began late last year, uncertainty about China's growing military power and a burgeoning U.S. trade deficit with China, estimated by U.S. officials to be running at more than \$1 billion a week have left Mrs. Albright with a series of nettlesome problems to address while in Beijing.

Her trip is also intended to smooth the way for Zhu Rongji's first trip to America since being appointed China's prime minister last year.

Asia-Pacific Mobile Telecommunications is a cellular phone venture that includes investors from Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, Thailand and Indonesia but is 51 percent owned by Chinese organizations. Belittling concerns raised by some U.S. officials that China's military could have benefited from the sale, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Zhang Qiyue, said the U.S. rejection of Hughes Electronics Corp.'s application to export the satellites had been made "under the excuse of national-security interests," according to a statement released by the official Xinhua news agency.

The spokeswoman said China had lodged a "strong complaint" over the matter but gave no indication of what if any punitive trade measures it was considering in response to the U.S. move.

The issue of American high-technology transfers to China is likely to be a high-profile one before Mr. Zhu's visit to the United States. A congressional committee investigating improper transfers is expected to release an unclassified version of the full report in the coming weeks. Mrs. Zhang, the Chinese spokes-

woman, defended the past behavior of Chinese buyers and American satellite providers, all of whom she said had "strictly followed international norms in the trading and launching of civilian-use satellites for a long time."

A U.S. National Security Council official said this week that despite the controversy, there had not been a "fundamental change" in America's policy on exports to China. But a congressional mandate that licensing authority for such sales be moved to the State Department beginning next month is likely to bring tough new scrutiny. The Commerce Department, which had recommended that the Hughes sale be approved, used to hold that licensing authority.

He had been the youngest member of Winston Churchill's postwar government and was a rising figure in the Conservative Party leadership when he attended a fateful and secret meeting of high-ranking British and French officials on Oct. 14, 1956 at Chequers, the prime ministerial retreat.

The Suez Canal crisis was the topic.

Israel was about to attack Egypt, which under President Gamal Abdel Nasser had nationalized the Suez Canal in July. Sir Anthony learned at the secret gathering that Prime Minister Anthony Eden, his mentor,

and the French leaders had agreed that once fighting began, they would send in their own paratroopers.

The public justification would be the need to separate Israeli and Egyptian forces. But the true purpose, the leaders agreed, would be to support Israel, recover the canal and undermine President Nasser, who had turned to the Soviet bloc for weapons.

Sir Anthony, who two years earlier had negotiated the final steps of the treaty in Cairo with Colonel Nasser under which British troops withdrew from Suez, felt the mission was mistaken and deceitful.

When British planes took to the air on Oct. 31, he decided to quit. For security reasons, he did not give the customary resignation speech to Commons, and his constituents accused him of betrayal.

Harold Macmillan, later to become prime minister, had urged him not to resign, saying, "You will lead the party one day." Instead, Sir Anthony found his promising political career in ruins at the age of 36.

Willard R. Espy, 88, Punster

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Willard R. Espy, 88, who had such a winsome way with words, such an elegant ear for rhyme and such a sure sense of the absurd that he once began a poem with the words, "I do not roister with an oyster," died Saturday at New York Hospital. The cause was not announced.

William M. Bronk, 81, Poet

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William M. Bronk, 81, a poet known for the philosophical depth of his work, died Monday at his home in Hudson Falls, New York. He had been ailing with emphysema. Mr. Bronk, who was descended from Jonas Bronck, for whom the Bronx was named, won the American Book Award in 1982 for his poems, "Life Supports," and was considered one of the most prominent poets of his generation.

AIRBUS: A \$200 Million Loss

Continued from Page 1

partners at fixed prices but has been discounting airplane prices to match Boeing, especially on narrow-body aircraft.

"It's a function of the single-aisle marketplace," said Michael Turner, executive director at British Aerospace. "Boeing keeps reducing the price of the 737."

British Aerospace, which makes wings for Airbus, generated rising profit from that subcontract work, benefiting from rising volume as Airbus deliveries rose to 229 aircraft last year from 182 in 1997.

Overall, British Aerospace reported an operating profit of £12 million on commercial aircraft business, its first such profit in some time.

Stripping out the company's regional aircraft business and the repayment of £122 million of government development subsidies, the company generated an operating profit margin of just over 10 percent on Airbus revenue of about £1.8 billion, estimated Nick Cunningham, an analyst with Salomon Smith Barney.

Mr. Cunningham said Airbus was performing "relatively well" compared with Boeing, which earned only \$65 million last year on commercial aircraft sales of \$35 billion.

The system as a whole remains profitable, said Barbara Kracht, a spokeswoman at Airbus headquarters in Toulouse, France.

Airbus results would be clearer if the partners fulfilled their goal of combining into a single corporate entity. But difficulties in valuing assets and complications stemming from the parallel process of defense consolidation continue to delay that development.

Mr. Turner said he would be surprised if it happened this year.

British Aerospace said pretax profit before exceptional items rose 14 percent in 1998 to £683 million.

The results were helped by the delivery of 18 Tornado fighters to Saudi Arabia, although executives acknowledged that low oil prices had hurt the prospect for future sales there.

58 Political Released

Marcos Victims

A Presidential Settlement

MANILA — The long-

running battle between

President Corason Aquino

and the Marcos family

over the return of

the family's assets

has ended with a

settlement that will

allow the family to

return to the Philippines

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ASIA/PACIFIC

'58 Political Prisoner Is Released by Seoul

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Looking thin but happy, the man believed to be the world's longest-serving political prisoner walked through prison gates Thursday morning into an outside world he has not seen in 41 years.

"For over 40 years, I've been in confinement," Woo Yong Gak, 69, said, bowing to the crowd of reporters and human rights activists who gathered at the prison gate.

"Now, I'm very happy to see the light," Mr. Woo said.

Mr. Woo and 16 other prisoners were freed to mark the first anniversary of President Kim Dae Jung's administration.

The world has changed dramatically since 1958, when Mr. Woo was captured as he led a North Korean reconnaissance boat into South Korean waters.

But time has stood virtually still for tensions on the divided Korean Peninsula, which is as volatile today as it was when Mr. Woo began what rights activists describe as decades of solitary confinement, deprivation and torture.

Human rights organizations hailed the prisoners' release, and cheered the government for dropping a long-standing requirement that prisoners sign a statement pledging to follow South Korean law, including the provisions that make it a crime to praise North Korea.

But freeing the prisoners — led by

Mr. Woo, who had become a celebrated cause among human rights groups — has already posed a delicate dilemma in relations between the two Koreas.

North Korea has appealed for the prisoners, all of whom were former North Korean agents or sympathizers, to be sent "back to the bosoms of their families" in the North.

Allowing the prisoners to go north would "be an important turning point in opening the door to a wide range of contacts and bring about a thawing in frozen inter-Korean relations," said a letter from the North Korean Red Cross.

The South Korean president said at a news conference Wednesday that he would consider such a step only if North Korea agreed to return some of the 200 or more South Koreans — mainly prisoners of war from the Korean War — who are believed held in North Korean prisons.

Mr. Kim called for talks with North Korea on the repatriation issue, but he insisted that those talks be "fair and convincing to the Korean people."

It was unclear whether the repatriation issue would make talks between the two adversaries more likely, or even whether Mr. Woo and the other prisoners wanted to return to North Korea. "This is not a private issue," Mr. Woo said.

"This is a bilateral and humanitarian issue. I hope this issue will be resolved in a humanitarian way."



Woo Yong Gak, a former spy for North Korea, being welcomed as he stepped out of Taejon prison Thursday.

Dressed in a dark windbreaker and dark-rimmed glasses, Mr. Woo said that he was suffering from diabetes but was in otherwise good health.

Almost 1,500 other prisoners were freed and 9,000 people not in jail had their criminal records cleared as part of the amnesty.

"The psychological and material help given from a humanitarian viewpoint,

human rights groups' efforts toward changing public sentiment, and the 'release movement' by Amnesty International is carved in my heart," Mr. Woo said, looking a little dazed as he accepted flowers from well-wishers.

He said he hoped to continue to work toward unification of the Koreans. He also said that he had refused to sign the law-abiding oath because he did not want his

freedom of conscience violated further. Amnesty International said that releasing Mr. Woo and the others was evidence of improvement in South Korea's human rights record since Mr. Kim took office.

But the group said that "powerful groups, such as political opponents and even Ministry of Justice officials" seemed to be blocking reforms.

More Killed As Sectarian Clashes Flare In Indonesia

Reuters

AMBON, Indonesia — Thousands of refugees left Ambon in eastern Indonesia on Thursday as the death toll from clashes between Muslims and Christians rose to at least 24, residents and official press reports said.

"Clashes happen every day. Today, nine Muslims were killed in Ambon and two in nearby villages, including an insane man who happened to be a Muslim," said an official of the Ambon chapter of the Indonesia Council of Ulama, an Islamic group. "That's the figure which I can confirm."

The official news agency Antara said at least 24 people had been killed since clashes flared again Tuesday in Ambon, about 2,300 km (1,440 miles) east of Jakarta. Residents said the main roads were deserted, with troops blocking the city center and many people staying at home. Local workers for Christian and Muslim support groups said frightened residents were seeking refuge in churches and mosques. Some had lost their homes in arson attacks.

Ambon is the epicenter of savage sectarian violence that has claimed more than 160 lives this year. Fourteen people were reported to have died here on Wednesday alone as troops fired on Christians and Muslims who were fighting each other with firebombs, machetes and arrows.

In Borneo, ethnic violence erupted again Thursday in the Sambas district of West Kalimantan Province, raising the death toll to seven, Antara reported. The agency said at least four houses were burned Thursday. It said at least 58 houses, mostly owned by Madurese people from East Java, had been burned since a fight over a bus fare Monday started riots.

In East Timor, thousands of pro-independence youths marched through the provincial capital, Dili, on Thursday to mourn two comrades who died during a clash with Indonesian troops Wednesday, witnesses said.

The bodies of Joaquin de Jesus, a university student, and Francisco da Conceicao Ormai, a high-school student, were paraded to the provincial governor's beachfront office. One soldier was killed in the clash.

Indonesia has been racked by waves of unrest during the past year as ethnic, religious and social tensions, fueled by the country's worst economic and political crises in decades, boiled over.

Police and soldiers have been ordered to shoot rioters and troublemakers on sight, and the government is forming a rapid-response force to deal with outbreaks of unrest. But the understaffed and poorly trained armed forces have been unable to stem the growing tide of violence and lawlessness, and many expect the situation to get worse in the countdown to elections on June 7.

Marcos Victims to Get Millions

An Unprecedented Settlement for Human Rights Abuses

Reuters

MANILA — The family of the late Philippine leader Ferdinand Marcos has agreed to pay \$150 million in damages to 10,000 victims of human rights abuses after a 13-year legal battle, lawyers for the victims said Thursday.

Under the preliminary agreement, the distribution of the money would be supervised by the U.S. District Court in Hawaii, which in 1993 found Mr. Marcos liable for atrocities committed by soldiers during his rule, the lawyers said.

"A despot who abuses his people will finally pay," said a statement issued by lawyers for the victims, Robert Swift in the United States and Rod Domingo in the Philippines.

"Never before have victims of human rights abuses in any country recovered on a judgment against the perpetrator," the lawyers said.

Mr. Domingo, who released the statement in Manila, said the agreement would still need the approval of the government of the Philippines, which has accused Mr. Marcos of looting the Treasury and also claims his assets.

President Joseph Estrada has said he

was willing to share some of the Marcos' assets with the victims.

Mr. Domingo said the agreement was signed for the Marcos family by the former first lady, Imelda Marcos, and her son, Ferdinand Jr., who is a provincial governor, and by Mr. Swift for the victims.

The Marcos family declined comment on the report.

"All statements will come from the office of President Estrada," said a spokesman for Mr. Marcos's son.

The Hawaii court had ordered the Marcos estate to pay \$2.0 billion to victims of torture and to relatives of dissidents who disappeared or were killed by soldiers during the Marcos regime.

The victims agreed to a compromise amount of \$150 million because it would take years to collect the full amount from the Marcoses, who had disputed the Hawaii court ruling, Mr. Domingo said.

Mr. Domingo said the money would be drawn from the half a billion dollars of Marcos deposits in Swiss banks. Switzerland has transferred the deposits to an escrow account in Manila pending a court ruling on who actually owns the money.

Chinese Jet Seen Spewing Smoke

RUI AN, China — Workers combed through charred debris Thursday for clues to why an airliner crashed and exploded in a cabbage field in China, killing all 61 people aboard in the country's worst aviation disaster in nearly five years.

Police labored to keep thousands of onlookers away from the crash site near the small town of Rui An, on the outskirts of Wenzhou city, 400 kilometers (250 miles) south of Shanghai in coastal Zhejiang province.

Mr. Lin, a shopkeeper in Tangton village, where the crash rattled houses, said he saw the China Southwest Airlines jet spewing black smoke and flying erratically before it crashed and exploded in the muddy field surrounded by ramshackle farmhouses.

Hun Sen Plans Military Cutback

TOKYO — Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia told international aid donors Thursday he planned to cut the country's armed forces by 55,000 soldiers, or about one-third, over the next five years.

In a speech opening a two-day international conference on aid to Cambodia, Mr. Hun Sen also asked that aid not be tied to putting former Khmer Rouge leaders on trial and promised that help given to Cambodia would go toward developing the country, not to any one party or person.

He said his country's plans to scale back the military would reduce the financial burden on its state budget. The

plans also include decommissioning 24,000 police officers. The demobilized soldiers and police would be given "productive occupations," he said.

Cambodia to Lose Waste Dump

PHNOM PENH — Formosa Plastics Corp., the Taiwanese petrochemical giant, agreed Thursday to clean up a nearly 3,000-ton toxic waste dump in Cambodia within 60 days, a Cambodian government negotiator said.

The negotiator, Om Yentieng, said the deal did not rule out future negotiations for compensation. "Everything else can be delayed pending future negotiations," he said, "but shipping the waste out cannot be delayed."

The waste — described as "brine sludge contaminated with mercury" — was discovered by environment officials in December in a crude dump about 10 kilometers (6 miles) outside the southwestern port of Sihanoukville. A dock worker died soon after cleaning the hold of a ship that transported the waste from Taiwan, sparking hysteria and rioting.

Bangladeshis Vote Despite Strike

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh completed three days of local elections Thursday despite an anti-government general strike that paralyzed the country's main cities and claimed seven lives. Thousands of Bangladeshis poured into polling stations to vote for municipal councils on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the Election Commission said.

EUROPE

RESCUE: 3 Frenchmen Survive in Igloo

Continued from Page 1

men that they could have survived three or four more days.

French pilots used the first hull in a week of snowstorms to spot the igloo after a faint mobile phone call on Tuesday revived hopes that the three could be saved. On Saturday and again on Sunday they had used the phone to contact a rescue center, but it was only the feeble last call that led rescuers to them. Helicopters had flown over their shelter in poor visibility without spotting it.

"We were overjoyed when we saw a man waving," said Jerome Graille, a mountain policeman.

The three, all experienced mountaineers, had first burrowed deep into the snow to escape from the wind and cold. They built their igloo, which rescuers described as fairly comfortable, under a rock cliff to avoid being swept away by avalanches.

As a huge airlift continued for a second day to remove people from the devastated Pizazzan Valley in Austria, the overall death toll there rose to 32, including more than a dozen foreign tourists. Nine Germans, five Dutchmen and two Danes were identified among the dead in the hamlet of Galtner, where Europe's deadliest avalanche of the winter struck on Tuesday. At least four persons were missing.

In Valzur, where the boy was found after a wall of snow descended Wednesday and crushed 11 houses and 2 farm compounds, three more bodies were found and two persons were still missing. Rescuers conceded that chances of digging out more survivors in the valley were slim.

Roads remained blocked although maintenance crews hoped to clear them Friday.

The avalanche danger was rated as extremely high throughout the Alps and sunny weather added to the risk by melting snow.

Caucasus Refugees to Return

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In the latest effort to end a decades-long ethnic conflict, top officials from the troubled Russian Caucasus regions of Northern Ossetia and Ingushetia agreed Thursday to return all refugees to their homes by the end of the year, the Itar-Tass news agency reported. The conflict goes back to a 1944 decision to deport the entire Ingush nation for collaborating with the Nazis.

In Switzerland, the resort of Leukerbad was struck Thursday by a 300-meter-wide (984-foot-wide) snowslide that destroyed four houses. There were no fatalities as 30 people were rescued from a crushed building.

The Austrian Army led one of the biggest airlifts in the country's history, comprising some 35 helicopters from Austria, the United States, Germany and Switzerland.

They planned to continue flying through the early evening, turning their attention to people trapped for days in other ski resorts in the area such as Ischgl, which faced an acute risk of avalanche.

Departing tourists described days of terror following the Galtner avalanche as they waited for the airlift.

"It was terrible, especially the nights," said Birgit Pick, a German tourist. "We didn't know if there would be another avalanche. We hardly slept for two nights."

The organization was a bit chaotic. Yesterday, we stood for five hours in the snow with our children, waiting for a flight out, and then we were told we couldn't go. We went back to our hotel and were very frightened all night long. But this morning we got the first flight out, thank God.

(Reuters, AP)

Omagh Bombing Suspect Freed

BELFAST — Police investigating Northern Ireland's worst guerrilla bombing have released a prominent Republican who has been in custody for three days, security sources said Thursday.

Francis Mackey, chairman of a hard-line Republican political group, was among 11 men arrested on both sides of the Irish border and questioned about the Omagh bombing, which killed 29 civilians and wounded more than 200 in August. Security sources said Mr. Mackey, 44, had been freed without charge Wednesday night.

Mr. Mackey is chairman of the 32-County Sovereignty Group, which is critical of the 1998 Good Friday peace deal designed to end 30 years of sectarian conflict in Northern Ireland. The organization has consistently denied claims that it is the political wing of the Real IRA, a dissident splinter group that planned the Omagh bomb.

A Dublin court Wednesday ordered one man to be held in custody after facing charges linked to the bombing. The accused, Colm Murphy, 48, is the only person to have been charged so far in connection with the attack. Police in British-ruled Northern Ireland said one man was still being questioned there.

Ocalan Lawyers Get a Warning

ANKARA — A governor in Turkey on Thursday warned lawyers for Abdullah Ocalan, the jailed Kurdish rebel leader, not to step beyond the boundaries of their legal brief

to defend their client against charges of treason.

The Anatolian news agency quoted Governor Orhan Tasanlar of Bursa as saying, "The lawyers should not abandon their legal role and take on another." Mr. Tasanlar, a known hard-liner and former senior police official, is responsible for the region in which Ocalan's jail is located.

Italy Plane Crash Kills 4 People

GENOA — A commuter plane with 31 people aboard overshot the runway Thursday in northern Italy and ended up in the sea. Officials said at least four people were killed and that two others were seriously injured.

The Minerva airlines Domier-328 had departed from Cagliari, Sardinia.

Blair Faces Trouble, Rival Says

LONDON — Labor voters unhappy with Prime Minister Tony Blair may stay at home in May's elections for a new Scottish Parliament, handing victory to pro-independence nationalists, a nationalist leader predicted Thursday.

Alex Salmond, who has pledged to hold a referendum on independence by 2003 if his Scottish National Party emerges as the largest force in the vote, said the party was expected to benefit from the fact that its supporters were far keener to go out to vote than Labor's.

Polls show Labor just ahead of the Scottish National Party.

London Police Vow to Hunt Racist Killers

Reuters

LONDON — London's police chief vowed Thursday to spend his remaining 10 months in office trying to bring the killers of a black youth to justice after an official report accused his force of incompetence and racism.

Sir Paul Condon, London's Metropolitan Police commissioner, told BBC radio he would make use of "whatever offense we can utilize legally" to bring charges against those responsible for the death of Stephen Lawrence, who was stabbed to death in 1993 while waiting for a bus in southeast London.

"I want the racist thugs to feel hunted," said Sir Paul, who is due to retire at the end of this year.

The Lawrence case has focused the attention of Britons on attitudes to minority groups within the police service.

The report published Wednesday attacked the police for their investigation into Mr. Lawrence's murder, speaking of "a combination of professional incompetence, institutional racism and a failure of leadership by senior officers."

Fears that the report might increase racial tension were not allayed when a memorial to Mr. Lawrence at the spot where he died was splashed with white paint only hours after the inquiry's findings were published. This is the third time the engraved granite paving stone has been defaced.

The vandals escaped unseen because a police surveillance camera had no film in it, police said.

Mr. Lawrence's family have campaigned for justice after police failed to catch and prosecute the killers.

A lawyer for the family said he would take the police to court if they did not quickly offer adequate compensation for conducting what he called an incompetent investigation.

Imran Khan, representing Mr. Lawrence's parents, said he would demand compensation "for the way in which they have been treated during the course of this incompetent and grossly negligent murder investigation."

"If they don't respond satisfactorily, I propose to give them seven days, and after that, we would then take the matter to court," Mr. Khan said.

China Vetoes Forces in Taiwan-Friendly Macedonia

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS — China on Thursday vetoed the renewal of a UN peacekeeping force in Macedonia in retaliation for the Balkan country's recent establishment of diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Russia abstained while the other 13 members of the 15-nation Security Council supported a resolution calling for a six-month renewal of the force in the former Yugoslav republic bordering Serbia's embattled province of Kosovo.

A negative vote by China, which along with the United States, Russia, Britain and France is one of the council's five permanent members, automatically kills any resolution.

The 1,100-member UN Preventive Deployment Force, known as Unpredep, includes about 360 troops from the United States, 640 from Scandinavia and about 50 from Indonesia. It was originally set up in 1992 to deter the spread of fighting to Macedonia from other parts of Yugoslavia.

Despite plans last year to phase it out, the force was retained and strengthened in view of the conflict that erupted in neighboring Kosovo between Yugoslav security forces and ethnic Albanians fighting for independence. The UN resolution, backed by Secretary-

General Kofi Annan, had called for renewal of the force's mandate until Aug. 31.

China's UN ambassador, Qin Huanun, said Beijing had reservations about the "repeated extension" of the force's mandate but took a "flexible and cooperative" approach in the past.

"Now, as known to all, the situation has changed," he said, alluding to Macedonia's decision last month to open diplomatic relations with Taiwan — anathema to Beijing, which regards Taiwan as a renegade province.

Macedonia provides logistical support for European civilian monitors in Kosovo and is a base for North Atlantic Treaty Organization operations in the region.

Speaking before the vote, Sir Jeremy Greenstock, Britain's representative at the UN, said he did not think the decision should be based on reasons "extraneous" to the operation of the force. "We believe that Unpredep is necessary," he said. "The area is tense."

Diplomats said China's veto means there would be a "technical phase-out period" of at least a month during which the United States and others would consider what to do with the force. It could be made part of NATO or a separate monitoring group

patrolling borders if needed.

Beijing exercised its first veto in nearly 25 years in January 1997 against the dispatch of 155 UN military observers to monitor peace accords in Guatemala because of that country's diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

China reversed its position two weeks later, after it was presumed to have received a promise that Guatemala would cease backing Taiwan's annual attempt to obtain UN membership.

Previously, China twice threatened to veto the presence of UN troops in Haiti because of that country's relations with Taiwan.

This obliged the Security Council to change the name of the Haiti mission and then get the United States and Canada to pay for the troops.

In a report last week recommending the renewal of Unpredep, Mr. Annan expressed satisfaction that Macedonia had not so far been adversely affected by the conflict in Kosovo.

"However, the potential serious repercussions that continued violence in Kosovo could have upon the external and internal security of the country cannot be ignored," he said, referring to Macedonia's large ethnic Albanian population.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Violations in Kosovo

With all the attention paid to the inconclusive finish to the Kosovo peace talks in France this week, it is easy to forget that a Kosovo deal already exists. It was negotiated by the special ambassador Richard Holbrooke last October. It was accepted by the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic. And it was, ostensibly, to be enforced by NATO.

Now Mr. Milosevic is in gross violation of that deal. The agreement allowed him to keep far too many troops in Kosovo, but he has exceeded even that limit by thousands of special police. He was supposed to keep his troops in garrison, but they have been roaming freely through the countryside. Mr. Milosevic promised a cease-fire, but as U.S. Ambassador William Walker, chief of the civilian verification team in Kosovo, said on Wednesday, "The cease-fire is a bit of a joke." Nine thousand civilians have been displaced from their homes just in the past nine days; 50,000 in the past two months.

The Serbian dictator promised to release the ethnic Albanians he had detained, but more than 1,500 of them remain in custody, without charges and subject to torture and other abuse. Mr. Milosevic promised to admit war crimes investigators, but he has barred them at the border. "It is almost easier to list places where they are in compliance," Ambassador Walker said. "It's a short list."

The American ambassador also observed that "both sides are totally out of compliance," but that is not quite true. The Kosovo rebels cannot be out of compliance, because they were never included in the October negotiations, nor asked to sign any document. They were informed about Ambassador Holbrooke's talks with Mr. Mi-

losevic; they were asked to abide by a cease-fire. Their provocations certainly are unhelpful and their attacks on civilians inexcusable, but they are not in violation. The Serbian forces are in violation.

Senator Chuck Hagel, Republican of Nebraska, asked Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on Wednesday how serious Serbian violations would have to be before NATO responded, as it has threatened to do so many times. "Well, we are — we have issued various warnings," she replied in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "NATO, Secretary-General Solana, I believe, did again yesterday, and I believe will do so again."

No doubt he will. But issuing warnings is a sad substitute for policy. The United States government has been issuing warnings since 1992, when President George Bush warned Mr. Milosevic not to wage war against the independence-minded province of Kosovo, and the lesson Mr. Milosevic has drawn thus far is that he need not pay such warnings much mind.

All this is relevant to those inconclusive talks in France, where the Kosovo delegation surprised U.S. mediators by rejecting, until the very last minute, their proposed deal. Mrs. Albright did well to rescue something from the talks, and in coming weeks Kosovo officials may (and should) sign on to the idea of three years of autonomy without independence. But it should come as no surprise that some Kosovo fighters are reluctant to lay down their arms in exchange for a promise of NATO and American protection. They can see, all around them, how much such promises have been worth so far.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Expertise Not for China

Washington's past carelessness in licensing satellite sales to China may have damaged America's security. This week the Clinton administration drew the right lessons from its mistakes. It denied Hughes Space and Communications approval to sell a mobile communications satellite to a company closely tied to the Chinese military. As the Pentagon reasonably feared, the satellite sale could have improved the reach of Chinese military communications in Asia and helped China refine its rocket technology. Washington should encourage American civilian commerce with China. But it must tightly control advanced military technology.

China is not a global military rival of the United States as the Soviet Union was during the Cold War. But Beijing has its own military agenda that sometimes conflicts with that of the United States. Military cooperation with China should not extend to satellites or the rocket boosters used to lift them into orbit.

Hughes wanted to sell its satellite to a private business consortium in Singapore. But the Pentagon learned that top officials of that consortium were

Chinese military officers working for the State's own satellite agency. The State Department also was uneasy about the sale, because Hughes engineers had tutored Chinese scientists in improved rocket launching methods in 1995 in an episode that is now the subject of a criminal inquiry.

The White House invited trouble when it put the Commerce Department in charge of Chinese satellite licenses in 1996. Next month a new law passed over administration opposition will restore licensing authority to the State Department.

But problems with technology transfers to China go back much further. Last year a Congressional inquiry found that in the past two decades China acquired some of America's most sensitive military secrets, including nuclear weapons designs. European companies may now step in to sell China what Hughes cannot. But their technology is less advanced. The United States is the world leader in satellite telephone communications and rocket technology. This expertise should not be made available to China's armed forces.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crackdown in Cuba

A political leader with the interests of his hard-pressed population at heart would have made the most of President Bill Clinton's recent extension of humanitarian, personal and cultural contacts with the Cuban people. But not the Communist dictator Fidel Castro.

Instead of permitting citizens modest relief, he tightened the existing restrictions on contacts with the United States. Given a fresh choice in alternate post-Cold War circumstances between improving the lot of his people and protecting his power, he has again chosen the Stalinist way.

The Clinton offer of January included small steps designed to wiggle between an easing of the lonely, long-standing American embargo on trade and investment and a stiffening. The American political debate unfortunately leaves little room for more.

Still, the visit to Cuba by Pope John Paul II a year earlier had kindled hopes that Mr. Castro was now inclined to extend certain personal liberties and contacts. It seemed possible that he could live with these initiatives without being paralyzed by the thought of losing power.

The hopes were misguided. President Clinton made a gesture of

acknowledgment of the Pope's criticism of the embargo as unjust. Mr. Castro responded by enacting a "Law for the Protection of Cuba's National Independence and Economy." It threatens penalties of 10 or 20 years for any Cuban citizen who in the regime's eyes lends himself to the "subversive" proposals of the United States.

This is how Mr. Castro means to handle the brave and small but seemingly irreducible number of dissidents, including independent journalists who do our calling proud.

At face it is strange that Mr. Castro should think that the contact proposals could contribute to his overthrow. This is a man who by combining police rule and Cuban nationalism has endured — to him his greatest triumph — everything the United States could throw against him in nearly 40 years.

But, having survived an invasion and many assassination plots, Fidel Castro may wonder whether he can also survive the belated American effort to help construct a civil society of non-Communist social and interest groups. The Cuban dictator may know better than anyone what his vulnerabilities are.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Economic Growth Requires Good Governance

By Kim Dae Jung and James D. Wolfensohn

SEOUL — This Friday and Saturday, Nobel Prize winners, former heads of state, representatives of civil society and prominent academics gathered for a conference in Seoul on "Democracy, Market Economy and Development." The goal will be to start a long-overdue discussion on the effects of governance on economic growth. The reason for the conference should be obvious.

Let us begin with a personal note. One of us fought a lifetime for democracy before becoming president of his country. The other, as president of the World Bank, is committed to the fight against poverty.

As president of Korea, my overriding goal is the political, economic and social health of my country.

As president of the World Bank, my job is to help create a world in which there are fewer hungry children, where economic growth is expanded and made more stable, and where development is driven by the people it is intended to help.

What brings us together in this conference is the shared goal of understanding better what conditions precipitate and enhance economic growth. We have had opportunity to talk in the past year about what happened in East Asia, as well as in other parts of the world. We talked at length about our ideas, and our ambitions, for building a global economy open to all people. These discussions have been enormously fruitful, and we are now trying to widen the range of ideas.

We started with what we got right. We have known for years that widely shared economic growth depends on a range of factors. Governments must make investments in basic health care

and education within the context of sound economic policies, strengthened infrastructure, safer air and water, and modern technologies to convey and share knowledge. These principles were at the heart of the remarkable economic success that East Asia achieved in the past decades.

Multilateral institutions do much to support these programs by assisting governments with a comprehensive approach to development, generating partnerships and broadening the exchange of ideas and experiences.

But, as we have seen in East Asia in the last 18 months, this is not enough.

Effective, accessible public institutions are a necessary condition for stable growth.

Development is about more than the right policies; even about more than good social investments. Development, in short, requires good governance, meaning open, transparent, accountable public institutions.

In a market economy, growth, if it is to be lasting, must be regulated — not overregulated, but guided by public institutions and private professional conduct which establish a foundation of transparency and fairness in economic life. There is no substitute for this transparency. This means accessible courts, effective bankruptcy laws, sound securities and competition regimes, and strong anti-corruption policies.

We have, thankfully, moved beyond stale debates about whether government is good or bad for market economies. All agree that effective, accessible public institutions are not just conducive to but a necessary condition for stable growth.

Governments, therefore, must continue to reform. But not just governments. Principles of integrity and accountability are equally important for the private sector. The argument that dynamic growth requires a sacrifice in transparency and accountability has, at long last, been buried. Free markets cannot work behind closed doors.

Markets will place great pressure on the private sector to reform. A prominent investment bank, for example, recently highlighted corporate governance as a primary factor in its investment recommendations in East Asia; and Standard and Poor's is increasing its focus on corporate governance practices when issuing debt ratings for corporations as well as countries.

In a world market that pivots on the speed and perceived credibility of information, journalists must be free to uncover market information, both good and bad, and stock exchanges must be able to provide data instantaneously. Governments and business must work together to ensure that such information is available.

The Seoul conference comes at a propitious time. First, we have in East Asia a unique opportunity to fix the problems we know need fixing. This window will not be open forever. The promising indications of recovery we are seeing are a testament to the hard work of Koreans and of other

people throughout the region. But we have much more work to do.

We must not let this opportunity slip, nor should we allow a return to positive growth to tempt us into forgetting the fundamental institutional reforms so necessary to ensuring good governance and transparency.

Second, the world is watching what we do here. We can set the tone for what a future global marketplace will look like. As world leaders prepare to draft a global financial and economic architecture, we must step forward and insist upon a shared set of principles that will provide the ground rules for that marketplace.

No country can have reforms or practices imposed externally. It does not work. Korea will differ from India which will differ from Australia. But surely we can agree that transparency in financial markets is central; that court systems should be open and accessible to all people; that credit and financial services should be available to women.

The global economy must, in short, be open to all people if it is to endure. We must have confidence in the integrity of markets and the probity of those who run them, in both the public and private sector.

Finally, people are demanding change. Financial crises are really human crises. Politicians can no longer ignore the manifest urgency of building economic development in parallel with an environment of social and human justice. This has profound implications.

People simply will not support a world economy which is exclusively about growth rates and private capital flows. It must be about more than that.

International Herald Tribune.

Americans Have Not Decided What to Be in the World

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — From the mouth of Madeleine Albright at Rambouillet, the United States sounds very tough and determined to lead a coalition of muscular power. The secretary of state more or less took over the last round of talks about Kosovo, and while the "ultimate deadline" for either agreement or NATO bombing was put off once more, she did seem to force progress toward a compromise settlement.

To hear leading Republican strategists, the Clinton administration is going too far out on a limb and will not be able to sustain congressional and public support for its interventionist, shape-up-the-world ideas.

To hear editors, academics, politicians, Americans are not interested in foreign news and do not want to be involved in foreign quarrels, like Kosovo. Parents of American teenagers say they worry that interventionism will lead to sending more and more troops abroad and to renewal of conscription.

The signals are completely mixed. For the French, the United States has become the "hyper-power" determined to tell everybody else what to do. Ironically, France has moved from the traditional Gaullist insistence on independence and going its own way as the best counter to what it fears as American hegemony to a new insistence on multilateralism. It is an admission that it takes conscious group pressure to keep American power cooperative. France can't block it alone.

There is a remarkable gap between the role that America seems to seek in the world, when it talks of leadership and a new "strategic concept" for NATO to meet assorted global challenges, and how Americans see themselves. The end of the Cold War has not brought any clear idea of what to do now.

A curious Defense Department announcement indicates that some people are trying to think up ways to simplify attitudes once again and mobilize patriotic urges. Starting on April 5, the U.S. Army will take applications for a certificate stating that "in recognition of your service during the period of the Cold War (Sept. 2, 1945, to Dec. 26, 1991) in promoting peace and stability for this Nation, the people of this Nation are forever grateful."

From 18 to 22 million members of U.S. armed forces in that period and an unestimated number of federal civilian employees are eligible, the announcement said, although it foresaw that only about a million would ask for the document.

The date given starting the Cold War immediately after the end of World War II and a brief, strangely distorted history of the confrontation add to the peculiar impression. A call to the Pentagon's office of public affairs to ask whose idea this was and why it is suddenly proposed now produced only increasingly irritated repetition of the announcement, and the charge that

the questions were "hostile."

So the explanation can only be speculative. The armed services are all concerned about a lack of recruits that is leaving ships short-handed and units undermanned, forcing a reduction of enlistment standards.

But the reason is obviously nearly full employment, not lost dreams of glory that a certificate might revive.

There are signs of nostalgia for what, in fuzzy memory, seems to be Cold War unity of purpose and support for the military. It is intriguing to wonder what the authors of this idea (the certificates will be signed by Defense Secretary William Co-

hen) thought they would achieve, but it is evident that the Pentagon feels it is losing connection with civil society.

The Clinton administration has proposed a considerable increase in military spending over the next five years. Right-wing Republicans are demanding even more. But the arguments made are a combination of pork-barrel benefits for various congressional constituencies and exotic notions such as "cataclysmic terrorism" and strategic missile defense; not the pay raises and readiness support that the military really wants.

There simply is not much basis for saying "here is what the United States intends to do" these days. Or rather there is

some basis for a whole series of contradictory descriptions, from imperial diktat to utter disinterest. Not unless there is some huge new challenge, much worse than anything on the current horizon, are foreign affairs and U.S. relations with others likely to be a major issue in the next election campaign.

Americans are not all that sure about what they want to be and what they are prepared to do for it. If the Pentagon's Cold War summary is reflective, the past is already a big blur and the present is a puzzle. In these circumstances, America's partners can have more influence than they suppose, if they do know the kind of world they want to see.

Flora Lewis.

Think It Through and Then Explain

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Long neglected in American governance is the presidential demonstration of wide-ranging competence. That executive reach used to be displayed at the once formal news conference. Reporters ask some 20 questions; the president, who has prepared answers for four times that many, fields them adroitly.

To prepare for "question time," as parliamentarians call it, a president's entire administration is forced to make foreign and domestic policy decisions. This discipline creates agonized, late-night sessions throughout the bureaucracy.

That is the serious business

of running the country. But since he burdened the nation with the Lewinsky affair, Mr. Clinton has been in relative seclusion; the last formal East Room news conference was 10 months ago. He had excuses. His lawyers would not let him; the press corps would focus on the scandal. But because his hibernation from access coincided with a rise in his job approval rating, the tradition of regular questioning has been called into question.

Another useful tool for governing well has been all but abandoned: the thoughtful speech. Not the hour-long State of the Union blockbuster that touches on everything and deals with nothing. Not the four-minute radio spot that urges reduced class sizes.

Missing are the serious addresses that get little coverage but show that the administration has an economic philosophy or an intellectual framework for its foreign policy.

Whoops! I just used the dread "I" word. But reviving the national radio address, recalling FDR's usage, was my baby back in the campaign of 1968. As the press was rolling its eyes at the Nixon stump speech, we astounded eggheaded critics with a weekly series of substantive,

20-minute radio speeches. Drove 'em batty, having to slog through philosophical rumination trying to find a lead.

But such mental ferment and internal debate help the man at the top figure out where he wants to take the nation. Mr. Clinton, the reputed policy wonk, is presumably capable of this.

On Kosovo, Americans do not need a nibble about NATO solidarity, or four minutes of dire warnings about rubbery deadlines. We need someone to explain which lessons drawn from Bosnia apply to Serbia.

What is our military role in Europe no longer faced with a Soviet threat? What does America expect from NATO outside Europe? When does a confirmed multilateralist go it alone? What sacrifices in blood and treasure are we prepared to make to help Palestinians and Kurds and Kosovars and African tribes achieve what? Independence? Autonomy? Unity? Are all civil wars intolerable?

Maybe sober analysis would be met with a national yawn, or comes too late for the present White House residents as they devise their exeunt strategies. But we can hope that future presidents will restore the traditions of answering and explicating that will help them think more deeply and govern more effectively.

The New York Times.

Now, Turkey's Biggest Challenge

By Mehmet Ali Birand

ISTANBUL — Abdullah Ocalan, leader of the PKK, probably never dreamed that he would be captured alive by the Turkish authorities. He was obsessed with his safety. When I first interviewed him in 1985 in the Bekaa, he told me that in the event of an ambush he had ordered his bodyguards to kill him rather than let him be captured by the Turks.

The ordinary Turk is just as surprised. People did not think they would ever see the country's most wanted criminal captured alive and being held in a Turkish prison.

Mr. Ocalan traumatized Turkey for 15 years. He commanded a guerrilla group responsible for 30,000 deaths and at least 50,000 wounded. The monetary cost of this struggle has added up to \$65 billion, it has otherwise taken a horrific toll on the country — millions of people have been uprooted from their village homes, and Turks have had to live with rampant inflation of around 85 percent.

The war has also torn the country apart. The population has been polarized, while human rights and democratic process have been, in many ways, shelved. The conflict has bred a sense of hopelessness, and Turkey has been weakened both within and without its borders.

Most importantly, PKK terrorism has prevented Turkey from tackling the core of the Kurdish problem.

With the capture of Mr.

Ocalan, however, we are witnessing a spectacular change of mood and attitude. After all these long years, the country is suddenly awash with the hope that it might be able to solve the one problem that has been hampering our development for so long. There is a new self-confidence and excitement in the air.

People who previously held altogether opposed views on how to deal with the problem are now coming together. There is a widespread feeling of a new page being turned in Turkish history, of a chance for a completely new start.

Even the most militant among Turks, those who held out for a total military solution, are now voicing sentiment that it is time to change.

The immediate matter on everyone's mind is that Mr. Ocalan be tried in a manner that will be deemed fair in international circles. Public opinion is very sensitive on this issue. People are excited about being able finally to prove to the world that the old charges against Turkey have not been true, that despite its many shortcomings Turkey operates in a just and legal manner.

The second challenge facing Turkey is how it will tackle the Kurdish problem.

Everyone now seems to understand that the task at hand is to solve the Kurdish problem. A general view is that

even if the capture of Mr. Ocalan represents a tremendous blow for the PKK, it does not automatically spell the end of the resistance movement.

But it is believed that if the country goes into action now it will be able to free itself from the swamp in which it has been stuck for so long. To do this it must quickly set into motion a number of cultural, social and economic reforms and must be willing to pass in short order a law granting some sort of amnesty to those living in the mountains or wasting in prisons who have not been guilty of heinous crimes. The restrictive laws that are part of the State of Emergency Act must be relaxed.

It was not long ago that mere discussion of such steps provoked long debate. Many believed that such actions, taken before PKK terror had been brought under control, would be a sign of weakness or capitulation. This attitude is now changing.

A broad consensus is forming. It encompasses the military, political hard-liners, members of the press corps and even ordinary citizens who have lost relatives to PKK terror. Turks hope that a cleaning of the slate can solve the Kurdish problem. This is the biggest challenge facing the country.

The writer, a Turkish journalist and commentator, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1899: Swedish Civility

PARIS — General Rappe, the Swedish Minister of War, was placed under arrest for a curious offense. A few days ago, the people were astonished at beholding the Minister of War walking in uniform, surrounded by a shiny "topper," instead of the regulation cocked hat and feathers. Unconscious of his grotesque appearance, the general walked into the Palace. Notwithstanding the Royal smiles, General Rappe was ordered to remain under arrest for three days for his absent-mindedness.

1924: Female Presence

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] There will be 500 women delegates in the Democratic National Convention. To every trio of male delegates there will be one female delegate. This suggests the motive of a statement made by Mrs. Emily Blair,

chairman of the women's branch of the Democratic party. "The fact that they are women will not change the proceedings. Occupational bias (interest of women in home affairs) will play no part in the party platform." Mrs. Blair adds: "These women would not have been chosen had they not shown the same ability as the men."

1949: Grip of Tyranny

BRUSSELS — Winston Churchill said that "the ultimate purpose" of the movement to unify western Europe was the "deliverance" of Continental peoples "held in the grip of a tyranny more permanently devastating than that of Hitler." Speaking at the first council of the European Movement, Mr. Churchill addressed the "deliverance" part of his speech to representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

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Internet address: <http://www.ihb.com> E-Mail: ihb@ihb.com

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Century Rd., Singapore 119090. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 374-2334
More Dir. Asia: Nigel I. Oakes, #201, 191 Jura Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 852-2023-1188. Fax: 852-2023-1190
Gen. Mgr. Germany: S. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin. Tel: +49 30 9712304 Fax: +49 30 9712302-30
U.S. Office: 839 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 853-3800 Fax: (212) 853-3878
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OPINION/LETTERS

Wise Tax Policy Promotes Sharing in Good Times

By Frank Levy and Iris J. Lav

NEW YORK — "A rising tide lifts all boats," John F. Kennedy often said, referring to the power of economic growth. Republicans have often cited his words in their recent push for a 10 percent across-the-board cut in the U.S. income tax. Much to their surprise, however, voters have been cool to their idea, which has been portrayed as a tax cut for the rich, and party leaders seem to be backing off.

Why haven't Americans responded to the former president's logic? A rising tide is a strong metaphor, but an honest economist will tell you that growth is not always so beneficial. In Mr. Kennedy's time, a lack of formal education was no obstacle to getting a good job. A farm laborer, displaced by mechanization, could get on a bus to a city and find a factory job at higher pay.

Today, the economy heavily favors the better educated. Now, when technology or trade displaces a semi-skilled worker, moving to a good job means getting the training to become a computer repairman or a laboratory technician — a harder move than just getting on a bus.

In the past two years, very tight labor markets have raised all American workers' wages. But in the past two decades, the labor market has changed much faster than people have been able to change their skills.

Less educated men and women take a double hit: They are the workers most hurt by change, and they are the parents who must make the biggest improvements in their children's educations to avoid repeating the cycle.

Since good times do not automatically benefit everyone, winners need to use some of their extra income to compensate losers. If they do not, then more people will stop supporting policies that encourage growth.

In practice, this means that tax policy should work to soften — not reinforce — the distribution of the benefits of growth.

The Republican leaders' proposed tax cut would work in the opposite direction. It would increase income inequality.

A study conducted by the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy showed that the 10 percent of taxpayers with incomes above

\$90,000 would receive more than 55 percent of the benefits of this across-the-board cut — an average of \$3,000 a household.

The three-fifths of taxpayers with incomes below about \$38,000 would receive a little more than 10 percent of the benefits — an average of \$100 a household.

And then there are the nearly 35 million households, 27 percent of all taxpayers, with incomes too low to pay any federal income tax, although they pay other federal taxes. So parents supporting two children on earnings of less than \$25,000 a year would get no help at all from the Republican plan.

This is not the time to make income inequality worse. Few economists believe a large tax cut is the best use of the budget surplus. But if Congress wants a modest tax cut for these prosperous times, it should focus on helping low- and moderate-income families. No standard strategy — a cut in income tax rates, a new deduction, a nonrefundable credit — accomplishes this goal.

If a new plan includes a tax credit, it should provide a refund check to families paying no income tax, much as the current earned income tax credit does.

President Bill Clinton's proposal for universal savings accounts, which would provide subsidized savings for low- and moderate-income workers, similar to 401(k) plans, could accomplish this goal.

In addition, the tax cut should provide few if any benefits to the 10 percent of taxpayers with the highest incomes who have already secured the largest gains from the strong economy.

Continued growth depends on maintaining support for markets — and building a healthy base for the time when the economy is no longer stellar. If winners see no reason to compensate losers during the good times, free markets will lose in the long run — and we may all be losers then.

Frank Levy, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is author of "New Dollars and Dreams." Iris J. Lav is deputy director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. They contributed this column to The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Monitoring Food Aid

Regarding the editorial "North Korean Challenge" (Feb. 16):

The allegations that food aid is diverted to the army and party cadres in North Korea are at odds with the World Food Program's experience in distributing food there. The World Food Program carefully monitors the distribution of its food aid in North Korea, both upon arrival in the ports and at the institutions through which assistance is provided.

We premise our aid upon access to North Korea's counties for monitoring purposes; if we do not get access to a country, it does not get our food.

This monitoring has shown that our food aid reaches the intended beneficiaries: children aged from six months to 10 years, pregnant women, nursing mothers and hospital patients. Under our current operation, we are feeding about 6 million people.

The food commodities we provide — chiefly maize and wheat — are of no interest to members of the army or ruling elite. They prefer rice, and they have prime access to it.

In any humanitarian operation, there will be some minor losses or diversions, but it is misleading to suggest that in North Korea significant amounts of food are going unaccounted for.

JUDY CHENG-HOPKINS, Rome.

The writer is the World Food Program regional director for Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States region.

The Unsettled Mideast

Regarding "Turks and Kurds: Here Comes a Turbulent New Mideast" (Opinion, Feb. 23) by Robert D. Kaplan:

Mr. Kaplan is right that the Kurdish problem "lifts the curtain on the 21st century in the Middle East," but he does not go far enough. The Kurdish question could have huge implications for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, as well as Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Israel.

A failure to resolve the decades-old demand for Kurdish self-determination risks encouraging fundamentalism and separatism throughout the region, as well as territorial conquests by countries anxious to control "terrorism" and water resources.

Alas, Mr. Kaplan is wrong in suggesting that the Kurdish question may supplant the Arab-Israeli conflict. On present form, the Palestinians, like the Kurds, will still be subject to occupation and their lands to settlement by their neighbors. To that must be added the threat of economic, and possibly political, disruption in the Gulf as oil prices continue to stagnate.

PAMELA ANN SMITH, London.

Crime and Punishment

In response to the report "Execution Goes Ahead in the Philippines" (Feb. 6):

The debate in the Philippines on the application of the death penalty should be spared to effectively punish crime and protect public safety, while also rehabilitating criminals. There is no need to put anyone to death. The increasing crime rate is nothing but a manifestation of the breakdown of moral values. A concerted effort by parents, schools, the government, religious communities and the mass media is needed to reconstruct the moral base of society.

ROSE CATACTAN, Rome.

About a Library-Helper

In Response to "Doing Well by Doing Good" (Business/Finance, Feb. 22):

The article cites criticism of Bill Gates's philanthropy through the Gates Learning Foundation, which provides for public-access computers in libraries. Where I live, library users are charged a yearly fee, which entitles them to borrow one book at a time and to access the Internet. I wish we had something like the Gates Learning Foundation to criticize.

RUBIN KRECHMAN, Kiryat Motzkin, Israel.

A Horror Beyond Bearing, While Once Crowds Came

By Brent Staples

NEW YORK — The family of James Byrd Jr. got a measure of justice this week when one of the white supremacists who dragged Mr. Byrd to death behind a pickup truck was found guilty of first-degree murder in Jasper, Texas.

Mr. Byrd had been beaten. But the prosecution showed that he was alive when John William

Memphis Negro paper, called called Free Speech, was Ida Wells. Miss Wells, then 23, protested the killings, attributing them to white competitors of the black businessmen. After she spoke out, a white mob destroyed the paper's offices, forcing her to flee. Later, in New York, she published her pamphlet "Southern Horrors."

She described the lynchings in a documentary style, using the words of participants. Of an 1899 lynching in Maysville, Kentucky, she wrote: "William Coleman was burned to death ... slowly roasted, first one foot and then the other, and dragged out ... so that the torture might be prolonged."

As the lynching crowds grew, she wrote: "Not only has life been taken by mobs in the last 20 years but the ordinary procedure of hanging and shooting have been improved upon during the last 10

MEANWHILE

King and two other men chained him to the bumper and raced three miles along a logging trail and a backroad road.

During the dragging, Mr. Byrd turned over and over to relieve the pain as his flesh was torn away and his skeleton was ground up on the backroad. He finally died a mile and a half off, when the truck took a sudden turn and his head and arm were severed by a metal culvert.

These facts are beyond bearing for anyone with an ounce of human feeling. But the salutary lesson of this case is that what Americans deem acceptable can change dramatically from one period to the next. What virtually everyone views as barbaric today was regarded as commonplace and even as acceptable entertainment a half-century ago.

Lynching, for example, began during Reconstruction as a method for intimidating former slaves who were attempting to vote and exercise their human rights. Nearly 4,000 Americans were lynched from 1880 to 1930, according to the records center at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama — many of them burned, tortured, mutilated or dragged, like Mr. Byrd.

The victims were often affluent men and women who had competed with and angered the white establishment. The main actors were usually people like John William King, aimless young men in their teens and 20s, marginal to society, with anger to burn. The bloody work they performed was often attended by crowds who came for entertainment.

The lynchings peaked in 1892, when 161 of them took place, or nearly one every other day. Among the victims that year were three young Memphis businessmen who had apparently generated enmity among their white competitors.

At that time the editor of the

Nearly 4,000 Americans were lynched from 1880 to 1930.

years. Fifteen human beings have been burned to death in different parts of the country by mobs. Men, women and children have all gone to see the sight, and all have approved the barbarous deeds done in the high light of Christianity.

Through work like this, Miss Wells rallied anti-lynching sentiment. But of tens of thousands of lynchings and watchers, only 49 were indicted and only four sentenced to jail up to 1930. The courts, the police and even the local clergy adopted an attitude of silent acquiescence.

The only solace in the Jasper affair is that a town and a country that would once have viewed this death as unremarkable have been repelled by it.

The New York Times

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Germany

22. Fachhochschule Hamburg ☐
23. Aiglon ☐
24. International University ☐

UK

25. London School of Journalism ☐
26. Richmond, The American Int. University in London ☐
27. University of London, Distance Learning Prog. ☐

USA

28. Bennington College ☐
29. George Washington University ☐
30. Harvard University Summer School ☐

USA

31. Manhattanville College ☐
32. Pace University ☐
33. Preston University ☐
34. SAIS/The John Hopkins University ☐
35. Stanford University ☐
36. Touro Int. University ☐
37. Yale University ☐

Medical Schools

Hungary

38. University Medical School of Debrecen ☐

USA

39. Ross University ☐

Language Schools

France

40. A.C.F. ☐
41. B.L.S. ☐
42. C.I.E. ☐
43. Institut de Français ☐
44. Millefeuille Provence ☐

Germany

45. Dolmetscher Institut ☐

USA

46. American University ☐
47. Tufts University ESL ☐

Day & Boarding Schools

Austria

48. American Int'l School Salzburg ☐

France

49. Ecole Active Bilingue ☐
50. Eurocole ☐
51. Leamen Bilingual School ☐
52. Lycée de Sèvres, Sections Int'l ☐

Germany

53. Berlin Int'l School ☐
54. Schule Schloss Salem ☐

Netherlands

55. International School Amsterdam ☐

Switzerland

56. John F. Kennedy ☐

UK

57. Tesis ☐
58. Woldingham School ☐

USA

59. British Institute of Florence ☐
60. American School ☐
61. Judson School ☐
62. Tabor Academy ☐
63. Taft Summer School ☐

Art & Design Schools

UK

64. Sotheby's Institute ☐

USA

65. Harvard Grad. School of Design ☐

Fashion Schools

France

66. ESMOD ☐

Hotel & Management Schools

Switzerland

67. HOTELCONSULT ☐
68. IHTI ☐

Summer Camps

Switzerland

69. Summer Camp of Montana ☐
70. Village Camps ☐

USA

71. Camp Watonska ☐
72. High Adventure Camp ☐
73. National Camp Association ☐
74. Pok-O-MacCready ☐

Summer Pre College Programs

UK

75. University of Cambridge ☐

USA

76. Academic Study Associates ☐
77. Putney Student Travel ☐

Educational Counseling

USA

78. Vincent/Curtis ☐

Special Education

USA

79. New England Villages ☐

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The Hollywood Hills condo in which "Hurlyburly" is set is filled with rotting meat, dying houseplants, empty cartons of beer and food, Valium, the residue of old smoke lines and ashtrays overflowing with roaches (not the insect variety). The decor of decay and decadence is an apt metaphor for the morose, grimacing morality of this film-biz striver occupants, Kevin Spacey Penn) and Mickey (Kevin Connolly) and their equally screwy parents Phil (Chazz Palminteri) and Artie (Garry Shandling). Based on David Laube's 1984 play about the scum washed up in the Tinseltown surf and modified by Rabe for this screen adaptation from director Anthony Quinn ("Zebrahead"), "Hurlyburly" is as lost none of the stage play's corrosive humor or blisteringly tragic dimensions. It has also retained, unfortunately, a bit too much of the drama's bleakness, although Drazan and Rabe have done wonders to open up the action, moving some of the conversation into the streets of L.A., where the protagonists chat by cell phone from adjacent cars or drive from one end of the parking lot to another to avoid walking 50 feet. In fairness, these are the rules — casting agents and struggling actors — who schmooze for a living, and they do so in a town where tortured introspection is a sacrament, so perhaps the glib gab-fest is not that unusual. As a quarter of impeccable actors endlessly yammer with each other and abuse and pass around their long-suffering women (Robin Wright Penn, Anna Paquin and Meg Ryan), they come across like a club of overgrown boys who have staked the decoder rings that would enable them to understand each other — and themselves. (Michael O'Sullivan/W.P.)

LEISURE

In Singapore's Waters, an Island for Pilgrims and Turtles

By Debra A. Klein

SINGAPORE — As we chugged into Buran Channel's deep waters in Singapore, industrial craft from Panama and South Korea bobbed in the bright blue-green waves. As far as we could see, commercial vessels — some long and black, others stout and gray — were moored in a watery parking lot, awaiting their next route across the Strait of Singapore.

It was our last afternoon in Asia and after two weeks touring at break-neck speed, my husband and I were finally ready to get away — from our vacation. So we headed for sacred Kusu Island, a tiny dot of land about three and a half miles (six kilometers) from the skyscrapers of downtown Singapore, but a world away from the crowds.

Kusu is one of a handful of almost 60 islands neighboring Singapore that are served by public ferries from the World Trade Center Pier on Singapore's southern tip. The island is holy to Taoists and Muslims, who make pilgrimages there during the ninth lunar month (usually October or November) to leave offerings at a Chinese temple and Malay shrine.

On most other days the tiny island is practically deserted, and it is an ideal place to unwind for a half day.

About 20 minutes out of Singapore's harbor, a sliver of land came into view. The tree trunks of slender Lazarus Island lined up in perfect size order, creating an islet on the horizon that we could actually see straight through. On the near side, the water was bright turquoise and lapped at the wafer-thin shoreline. The beach was a sliver of powdery white sand. We thought there would be at least a

few other visitors on the island. But as we gazed out toward a shimmer of water on a beach across the island, we realized we really were the only visitors there.

From the shore we took a path to the sleek Tua Pekong Temple — dedicated to the god and goddess of prosperity and mercy, and set on a tranquil yellow-green lagoon.

Giant fan palms framed the shallow water, and set off the dramatic red and white footpath and pagoda alongside the temple's sloping green roof. Below, two cement turtles were marooned in the flat lagoon water. They were symbols of Kusu, still called Turtle Island by locals, and reminders of the legends of its past.

In one version, stranded sailors — one Chinese and one Muslim Malay — are rescued by a kind turtle who turns himself into Kusu Island to save them from a storm. In another, a turtle helps a ship full

of people, pushing it toward Kusu and out of harm's way. Today, there are two turtle ponds on the island to honor those legends — the large lagoon that runs under the Taoist temple, and a small cement "turtle shelter" closer to the shore.

A SERENE TEMPLE We were the only visitors at the Tua Pekong temple, which was clean, highly polished and quiet except for the rustle of leaves.

Despite its remote tropical location, Tua Pekong still displayed the ornate carvings and glittering ceilings of a temple in the heart of town. Red banners hung behind gold lanterns in airy pavilions. Ornate dragons raced across the pitched roofs. Elaborate offerings burned at the feet of symbolic carved figures hidden on altars in the shadows of the temple's wings. But unlike the grimy walled environs of many main-

land temples, Tua Pekong opened on three sides to the tempting sea.

We meandered through the curved green and red doorway to the rear of the temple and continued onto the thin path and up the stairs to the Muslim *kramat*, or hermit's shrine, on the hill.

The bright treehouse-like shrine was, like the rest of "our" island, deserted. The only signs of life were spent candles releasing final smoky wisps into the dead, breezeless air. Green Muslim crescents and stars marked white and yellow pillars, but otherwise most of the walls and surfaces were bare. A small sign explained that the hill was sacred to Muslims, and that it was dedicated to Sahab Abdul Rahman, a 19th-century Malaysian whose family had mysteriously disappeared.

We walked a loop past odd yellow picket-fenced enclosures, and waist-high

barriers that hid modest altars in a sort of inner square. From the shrine we had a clear view to the gray outline of the Indonesian island, and over the choppy blue waters of the strait.

We descended the front cement steps beneath a red banner of Chinese lettering splashed against the yellow sides of the shrine. At the bottom, ready for our first dip in the water, we followed a trail to the beach.

On our way, we stumbled across the tortoise shelter and paused to take a look. In a broad cement circle, layers of black-green turtles rested on top of each other haphazardly — like pieces of a feldstone wall. Across the channel the buildings of Singapore seemed to float on the water.

Debra A. Klein, who writes for television, wrote this for *The New York Times*.

ARTS GUIDE

BRITAIN

EDINBURGH
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, tel: (131) 332-2266, open daily, To April 5: "Raeburn's Rival: Archibald Skirving." A portraitist and a contemporary of Allan Ramsay and Sir Henry Raeburn, Skirving (1749-1819) was active during the Scottish Enlightenment. The exhibition brings together pastels, miniatures, drawings, oils and prints.
www.edinburgh-galleries.co.uk/eng.htm

LONDON
British Museum, tel: (171) 638-1555, open daily, Continuing To April 25: "The Golden Squire: Sir Stamford Raffles and the East." Items collected by the founder of Singapore (1781-1826). As the lieutenant governor of Java, he gathered a large collection of Javanese court art: musical instruments, masks and shadow puppets.
www.british-museum.ac.uk

National Portrait Gallery, tel: (171) 306-0055, open daily, To June 8: "Millais: Portraits." Traces the development of the Pre-Raphaelite painter's works, including the commissioned portraits of the 1870s and '80s.
www.npg.org.uk

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 300-8000, open daily, Continuing To April 18: "Monet in the 20th Century." Paintings completed in the final decades of the Impressionist's life, including views of his garden at Giverny, atmospheric paintings of London and Venice, as well as a group of four large water-lily panels.
www.royalacademy.org.uk

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
Nationalmuseum, tel: 33-13-44-11, closed Mondays, Continuing To April 5: "Gods and Heroes of the Bronze Age: Europe at the Time of Ulysses." More than 200 exhibits collected from sites that have preserved traces of the Bronze Age (between 4000 and 3000 B.C.): crosses in Crete and Mycenae in Greece, Stonehenge in England as well as the burial mounds of Scandinavia. The exhibition will travel to Bonn, Paris and Athens.
www.natmus.dk

FRANCE

LILLE
Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: 03-20-06-78-00, closed Mondays, Continuing To March 14: "Goya: Un Regard Libre." On loan from European, American and Mexican collections, 60 works by the Spanish painter (1746-1828), including religious scenes commissioned by the Spanish court and clergy, portraits, still life and tapestry cartoons.

PARIS
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: 01-44-78-12-33, closed Tuesdays, Continuing To April 26: "David Hockney: Espace/Paysage." Brings together approximately 50 paintings, photographs and installations exploring landscapes, a recent orientation in the work of the British painter (born 1937). The exhibition will travel to Bonn, Jeu de Paume, tel: 01-47-03-12-50, closed Mondays, To April 18: "Georges Pompidou et la Modernité." Marking the 25th anniversary of the death of the former president of France, the exhibition attests to his close relationship to art and literature, and surveys the French state's commitment to artistic creation since the 1960s. The visual art part of the show includes works by Nicolas de Stael, Yves Klein, Giacometti, among others.

Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, tel: 01-53-67-40-00, closed Mondays, To April 18: "Mark Rothko." A chronological presentation of the American artist's oeuvre. Starting with figurative paintings in the 1930s, and the Surrealism-influenced works of the 1940s, the exhibition focuses on the large colorful canvases that lead to the somber paintings created just before the painter's death in 1970.

GERMANY

FRANKFURT
Staedel Frankfurt, tel: (69) 60-50-98-0, closed Mondays, To May 2: "Von Meisterhand: Zeichnungen, Partituren und Autographen aus der Pierpont Morgan Library, New York." On loan from the New York collection, more than 100 drawings by Old Masters, musical scores by



A Washington exhibition of Baile art redefines the act of seeing art.

Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and John Cage, manuscripts, autographs, and Renaissance illuminations.

ITALY

FLORENCE
Museo Stibbert, tel: 055-448-6049, closed Thursdays, Continuing To April 30: "L'Abito per il Corpo, il Corpo per l'Abito: 120 costumes allow the comparison between structured European clothes and the flowing robes of the Middle East."

MILAN
Palazzo Reale, tel: (02) 8691-5738, open daily, Continuing To March 14: "L'Anima e il Volto." An investigation of how art has interpreted the relationship between the mind and the face, from Leonardo's heroic man to Francis Bacon's mangled flesh. The exhibition features 300 Italian and European works of art.

VENICE
Palazzo Grassi, tel: (041) 522-9875, open daily, Continuing To May 18: "I Maya." Six

hundred items trace the development of the Maya civilization in Central America and Mexico. The exhibition looks at the architecture, everyday life and the importance of maize, religious beliefs and rituals, and the Maya contribution to astronomy and mathematics.
www.palazzograssi.it

JAPAN

HIROSHIMA
Hiroshima Prefectural Museum of Art, tel: (221) 8246, closed Mondays, To March 28: "Bocoran, L'Edict de la Lumiere." On loan from the Bocoran museum in Paris, approximately 400 crystal items dating from the first objects created in the 1830s. Also features 70 perfume bottles created over the last 100 years.

OSAKA
Osaka Museum of Arts, tel: (6) 245-88-11, open daily, To March 22: "A Longing for Limpidity." More than 50 works by Chikuden Tanomura (1777-1835). Tanomura developed a style inspired by literati paintings of the Ming and early Qing dynasties.

TOKYO
Seiyun Art Museum, tel: (03) 3415-6011, closed March 6, To March 22: "Temperature of the Time: Art/Domestic." Introduces more than 100 works by seven contemporary Japanese artists in a variety of forms and media, including performance art, with emphasis placed not on individuality, but rather on the common sensibility shared by the artists.
www.seiyunartmuseum.or.jp

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
Kunsthaus Zurich, tel: (1) 251-6765, closed Mondays, To April 25: "Chagall, Kandinsky, Malevich und die Russische Avantgarde." Documents the artistic upheaval in Russian art of the first two decades of this century, which led to abstraction. In addition to works by Chagall, Kandinsky and Malevich, paintings by Larionov, Rodchenko, Popova and Filonov are also on display.

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON
National Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 737-4215, open daily, To May 31: "John Singer Sargent." A retrospective of more than 100 paintings and watercolors, including society portraits, early Paris work, Impressionist paintings and Sargent's late Venetian and Swiss landscapes. Paired in Europe in an American expatriate family, Sargent (1856-1925) left Paris for London in 1884 after his portrait of "Madame X" turned out to be the scandal of the Salon, to be later claimed by both the British and the Americans as one of their own. The exhibition will travel to Boston.
www.nga.gov

**National Museum of African Art, tel: (202) 357-2700, open daily, To May 31: "Bauhaus: African Art/Western Eyes." More than 125 works by Bauhaus artists from Ivory Coast. The masks, statues, ivories, jewelry and objects of daily use are presented to contrast the ways the Bauhaus intended these pieces to be seen with the traditional Western manner of display.
www.si.edu/nmafa**

CLOSING SOON

AMERICAS
Feb. 28: "Brassai: The Eye of Paris." Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.

ASIA
Feb. 28: "Precious Legacy: Treasures From the Jewish Museum in Prague." Powerhouse Museum, Sydney.

EUROPE
Feb. 28: "Paint It Red: Chinese Propaganda Posters, 1949-1999." Groninger Museum, Groningen, The Netherlands.

Feb. 28: "The Southern Neighbors: Early Ceramics and Bronzes from Vietnam." Museum fur Kunsthandwerk, Frankfurt.
Feb. 28: "Issey Miyake Making Things." Fondation Cartier pour l'Art Contemporain, Paris.
Feb. 28: "Catherine the Great and Gustav III." Nationalmuseum, Stockholm.

Compiled by Elisabeth Hopkins

CROSSWORD

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Big name in beer	1 Difference in apparent direction, in astronomy
6 "Cooperstown" star, 1953	2 City NE of Kangaroo Island
11 Tooth dr. 's org.	3 Windfall
14 Be taken with	4 Overseas time: Abbv.
15 Pico de (12,000-foot volcano on the Canary Islands)	5 Goes public
16 Snake	6 1950's cold war development
17 Kidneylike	7 Living room?
18 Master manipulator	8 1921 hit piano tune
20 ——— vapor (steamed)	9 Suffix with suit
21 Cap	10 Hardly drab
22 Pigeonhole	11 Kind of helicopter
24 Earth movers	12 State attachment
	13 Have
	14 Concise
	15 Pansan pronoun
	16 Water gate
	17 Part of it is draped over the shoulder
	18 Humane hdg.
	19 Ring letters
	20 Lowdown
	21 What a portion of all wages goes for
	22 Sweated
	23 Conferences
	24 House of two Henrys
	25 Successor to Salyut 7
	26 Violinist Georgias
	27 Bombshell, so to speak
	28 Game keeper?
	29 Peter Gynl's mother
	30 Game keepers?

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 25

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29 Peter Gynl's mother
30 Game keepers?

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34 Classic suit drink

36 "and Verklärung" (Richard Strauss opus)

38 Pearl Bailey's middle name

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Debunking the Myth of Monolith

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

KNOW thyself is the lapidary advice on the temple of Apollo at Delphi. In present day travel terms, that means deciding what kind of traveler you are for a particular trip. Travel decisions depend on a shifting equation of cost, convenience and comfort. We travel in different modes, different frames of mind, with different needs, motivations, priorities and prejudices, depending on why we're going and where we're headed.

Business travelers are not monolithic as the travel trade often assumes. Corporate travelers have expense accounts, but some have deeper pockets than others and are subject to travel policies reflecting status and company cultures. Individual and small-business travelers, for whom travel expenses are their bottom line, have different needs and priorities. As do female travelers who may have their own needs, concerns and priorities.

The lodging industry seems more aware than airlines of our diversity, our shifting needs, providing more choice and flexibility — recognizing that we may not only want to trade up or down between deluxe and budget hotels, but trading across as well, from serviced apartments to small, town-house hotels.

Major airlines are reporting lower yields, reflecting a downgrading from first and business class to economy, because they've got their branding (and pricing) out of sync with the emerging needs of business travelers, reading what they want to read from the self-fulfilling findings of consumer surveys. Changes will be driven by the traveler.

Let the bad times roll! Business travelers can only benefit from calamitous financial results by many major airlines

in the last quarter of 1998. Perhaps we are finally moving from a seller's to a buyer's market.

European business-class fares have not increased for the first time in two years as companies tighten control on travel budgets, according to the American Express European Corporate Travel Index for the fourth quarter 1998. The index compares changes in published fares from both ends of 439 city pairs within Europe and between major European cities and destinations in North America and Asia.

Matthew Davis, manager of the purchasing management group at American Express in London, says: "Business travelers are not only making fewer trips, but downgrading as well. Some major carriers report that passenger

The Frequent Traveler

numbers have fallen by 10 percent or more as companies try to cut down on travel expenses."

But the strength of the U.S. economy continues to attract large numbers of European travelers — especially from Britain — prompting dramatic fare increases. While they have leveled off in the last quarter, business-class fares have risen by a staggering 24 percent over the past two years. Business-class fares from Britain are 25 to 30 percent higher than from cities in Continental Europe.

"The growing difference between premium and economy fares — especially for long-haul journeys — is putting pressure on business travelers to move to the back of the cabin," Davis says. "On many routes to North America, you can save more than 60 percent simply by moving from business-class to economy on a generally unrestricted ticket. On some routes in Europe, you can save 15 percent by switching from business to economy — more so in Bri-

tain than Germany, where there's less difference between business and discounted economy fares."

Hotel prices are also falling because of reduced demand for business travel, with lower occupancy rates in almost all parts of the world, according to the index, which monitors rates at 839 hotels in 56 cities around the world.

In Asia, "deluxe" hotel rates fell by 14.7 percent from the previous quarter, while "first-class" rates fell sharply by 20 percent over the last eight quarters. After a recovery in the third quarter, hotel rates in Seoul fell again, contributing to a year-to-year drop of 13 percent, while Tokyo and Beijing had modest decreases of just over 3 percent.

Western Europe saw an increase in first-class hotel rates of 1 percent compared with previous increases of 7 percent over the last eight quarters. Overall, tourist-class rates have fallen by 4 percent in the last two years. Corporate rates in Paris have risen by 16 percent and 14 percent in London in two years.

Borge Ellgaard, vice president, hotel relations group, for American Express, says: "After several years of sharply rising prices, London hotel rates have now peaked. For the first time, hotels in London are offering more attractive corporate deals and last-minute availability. We are seeing the slowing of demand that produced over-inflated prices."

Boat demand in North America led to increases in deluxe rates of 2.7 percent and first-class rates of 1.6 percent per quarter over the last two years, totaling 21.9 percent and 13 percent.

New York is the most expensive city for first-class accommodation, with rates rising by 15.8 percent over the previous quarter. Boston and Toronto rates decreased over the quarter but show yearly increases of 11.9 percent and 10 percent respectively. Washington showed a decrease of 2.8 percent year to year.

BOOKS

SOUTHERN CROSS

By Patricia Cornwell, 359 pages, \$25.95, Putnam.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

PATRICIA CORNWELL must be a cranky little devil. She appears to get exasperated at almost everyone who walks on two legs. If you walk on four legs, that's another story, but since humans generally populate thrillers and whodunits, and those are what Cornwell writes, she has been giving her crabby, slightly paranoid view full sway.

The author is best known for her string of best-sellers featuring Kay Scarpetta, medical examiner, who is generally seen as alone and up against a bumbling, beefy, burly, transcendently mean-spirited police force — not to mention the criminals involved.

Scarpetta proceeds from a position of nobody liking her, everybody being out to get her, but because of her vast knowledge of criminals and how to find clues from dead bodies, she always wins the day.

Here we have another almost-lone woman, Police Chief Judy Hammer, who has been brought into the city of Richmond, Virginia, to destroy civil corruption and crush crime. Once again a Cornwell heroine is on her own against the crowd, except that this time she has brought two associates with her, Deputy Chief Virginia West and a rookie, Andy Brazil. Virginia and Andy are in love with

each other but too confused to know it; they provide the romantic subplot in what is presented here as a police comedy.

The Kay Scarpetta novels were gloomy, paranoid and proud of it. In a world peopled by corpses, perpetrators and often crooked cops, there was not much to joke about. Scarpetta's corpses had been around the block and were as beat up and shredded as if they had spent 300 pages in a Bret Easton Ellis novel. But now Cornwell has lightened up. It makes for an unsettling read.

She paints Richmond as a terminally flaky outpost of the tobacco industry, rampant racism and more than ordinarily hateful adolescents. She gives us characters like a redneck bozo named Butler Fluck IV, who even into middle age is still unable to cope with the way people mispronounce his name.

There is also a nascent adolescent gang, headed by Smoke, a sociopathic killer, and Divinity, his slutty girlfriend. This unholy pair is in the process of recruiting Weed, a sweet black guy, who is a freshman at the local high school, a talented artist and brilliant computer nerd who, despite these advantages, finds himself slipping into a life of crime.

Comedy is tricky, especially when you are reading it in a book. Again and again, characters in "Southern Cross" fall down laughing, get tears in their eyes from laughing at themselves, and this reader, at least, is unable to get it. Cornwell creates many meetings of the

police department where dumb cops misunderstand things, mispronounce words and are unable to get things done. It's supposed to be funny, and maybe it is.

Hammer and her assistants sent here to crush crime are unable to get the police computer up and running. An extremely tiresome woman goes around talking in broken English. A statue of Jefferson Davis in an aristocratic part of one of Richmond's cemeteries gets painted to look like a black basketball player. Funny? I guess so. Butler Fluck IV, poor old Bubba, goes out hunting with a friend who scares him with a rubber rattlesnake. Somebody out there has to be laughing.

The only sympathetic characters here — outside of Weed, the timid black kid — are Popeye, Chief Hammer's dog, who "could not imagine her owner being married to a lazy, independently wealthy, fat, whiny slob who did nothing but eat, work in his garden and watch television," and Niles, the deputy chief's cat, who knows how to operate the computer speed dial to get in touch with her owner's boyfriend — against her wishes. This makes for a strange world view that seems a little anti-human to me, whether "Southern Cross" is supposed to be a comedy or not. But whatever I think of it, if it makes you laugh, it will have done its job.

Carolyn See reviews books for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE expert bridge player studies the discards with great care, and can read subtle messages. A remarkable example is the diagrammed deal played in December at the Town Club in New York. The game was imps for a cash stake, which is popular with many experts.

South was Ira Rubin, one of the world's great players, and he chose to open one no-trump rather than one spade. In his style this showed the traditional 16-18 points and his partner should have raised simply to six no-trump. That would have matched the result in the replay, where the South player, Fred Chang, executed the correct spade play by cashing the spade ace quickly with the intention of leading later toward the jack.

But North was suffering from a fit of optimism and bid

four clubs, a Gerber inquiry for aces, followed by seven no-trump. Now South could not afford any safety plays. When the heart jack was led he won with the ace and planned to test the distribution in the hope of gaining clues to the spade situation.

His first move was to play the king and queen of clubs, followed by a club to the ace. West discarded the diamond deuce without the slightest

hesitation. South drew a subtle inference. It would be most unsafe for West to discard from a four-card holding, which would often give away a trick. And if West began with five diamonds he would probably take a few seconds to consider the possibility that South also held five, in which case a discard would again give away a trick.

South concluded that West probably began with exactly three diamonds, and therefore started with eight cards in the major suits. These were likely to be divided four-four, since a five-card suit would have provided a safe discard.

The heart queen was cashed, and a diamond was led to the ace. West contributing the eight. A spade was thrown on the heart king, leaving the position shown at left.

Rubin needed four spade tricks. If East held a singleton it had to be an honor, and a

singleton ten would not help for lack of an extra entry to the South hand. So he cashed dummy's ace, collecting the miraculous queen, and used his diamond entries to finesse against the ten and make the grand slam. He thinks this is the best hand he ever played.

NORTH
♠ A J 3
♥ J 10 9 3
♦ Q 8
♣ 7

WEST
♠ 10 7 6 2
♥ J 10 9 3
♦ Q 8
♣ 7

EAST
♠ Q
♥ 8 7 4 2
♦ 10 7 5 4
♣ J 8 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ K 8 6 4
♥ A Q
♦ K J 3
♣ A 9 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1.N.T. Pass 4♣ Pass
4♣ Pass 7.N.T. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart jack.

EUROPE

Blair Warns
Train System
To Shape Up

Agence France-Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Tony Blair on Thursday assailed the poor performance of Britain's privatized rail network, threatening contract cancellation and fines for operating companies that do not improve and longer contracts for those that do.

"I want to make it perfectly clear to you that you are on trial," Mr. Blair told a conference attended by rail industry bosses and ministers. "Overall, the rail industry is not getting good enough results," he said. "It is not doing well enough. Its service standards are not high enough."

He told the rail leaders: "You are failing your customers, and those who continue to fail them have no place in the rail industry of the future."

Britain's state-owned rail system was sold to investors three years ago by the previous Conservative administration, forming 25 operating companies and a separate company, Railtrack Group PLC, to operate the rail infrastructure.

The latest government data showed that train punctuality declined on most routes in 1998, with the Virgin Rail Group, singled out as one of the worst-performing private operators.

Passengers complain that services are frequently late or canceled and that prices are far too high.

Mr. Blair said that operators must introduce fares "that don't break the bank."

The prime minister said that companies failing to make substantial service improvements would not have their operating franchises renewed. In contrast, those that did improve quality would have their contracts extended.

Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott said that he would subject operators to "tough" new performance contracts. The companies would be fined for failing to meet these targets, he said. "If you want it, we can have a running battle," Mr. Prescott told industry bosses. "But I don't want that. I believe you don't want it either."

Costs Hit DaimlerChrysler Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART — DaimlerChrysler AG, Europe's largest industrial company, said Thursday that its net profit fell 26 percent in 1998 after accounting for costs related to its takeover of Chrysler Corp. in November and for a special payout in 1997.

Excluding the 685 million euros (\$753.5 million) in takeover costs, profit rose 29 percent as sales of Mercedes-Benz and Chrysler passenger cars and Airbus planes rose. But final net income fell to 4.8 billion euros from 6.5 billion euros a year earlier. Profit before the extraordinary costs rose to 5.2 billion euros from a pro-forma 4.06 billion euros in 1997.

Group sales rose 12 percent, to 131.8 billion euros. The company said it would release results for each division at its year-end news conference in March.

"Fundamentally the company is doing very well," said Rolf Kautz, an auto analyst with BHF Bank in Frankfurt. "It's definitely

a good start. There's nothing to worry about." DaimlerChrysler shares fell 3.75 euros in Frankfurt trading to close at 87.65. Analysts attributed the slide mainly to profit-taking, since DaimlerChrysler stock had outperformed the market in recent days while other automakers such as Volkswagen and BMW were slipping.

The company plans to pay a dividend of 2.35 euros a share, a large increase for former Daimler-Benz shareholders but a smaller one for former Chrysler shareholders. Daimler-Benz shareholders last year received 1.60 Deutsche marks (90 U.S. cents) a share, while Chrysler shareholders received \$1.50. The new dividend would be worth 4.60 DM or \$2.60.

DaimlerChrysler's Chrysler and Mercedes-Benz units both reported gains in the U.S. car market last year. Chrysler sold 2.51 million cars and light trucks, a 9 percent increase. Sales were spurred by new and redesigned vehicles such as LH sedans and Jeep Grand

Cherokee sport utility vehicles. Mercedes sales jumped 39.2 percent for the year to 170,245 units on the strength of its E-Class sedans and M-Class sport utility vehicle, pushing worldwide sales to a record 926,400 vehicles.

Airbus, the European jet-manufacturing joint venture, increased its worldwide market share to 46 percent from 44 percent, further squeezing the market leader Boeing Co. DASA, DaimlerChrysler's defense and aerospace unit, holds a 37.9 percent stake in the venture and received 5.8 billion DM in sales from the stake last year.

DaimlerChrysler said about 81,000 U.S. employees would receive profit-sharing payments averaging \$7,400, up 61 percent from the average payment for 1997 but below 1994's record of \$8,000.

Thomas Stalkamp, president of DaimlerChrysler, said more than 19,000 management and professional employees would be eligible for profit-sharing payments under the same formula.

Endesa's Bid
For Enersis
Is Stymied

Bloomberg News

MADRID — Endesa SA's shares fell Thursday after Spain's largest power company lost a bid to control Enersis SA, Chile's biggest utility holding company.

Enersis shareholders blocked a \$1.5 billion offer late Wednesday that would have let Endesa double its 32 percent stake.

The shareholders refused to increase the maximum amount an investor can own in Enersis, dashing Endesa's hopes of taking over Enersis to make it the vehicle for its Latin American expansion.

"We were surprised by the outcome of the vote," said Ramon Ollerio, a fund manager at AB Amores, a brokerage in Madrid. "It's very bad news for Endesa."

Changing the bylaws was the last resort in Endesa's 18-month fight for control of Enersis, a company valued at \$3.5 billion that owns power companies in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Colombia.

Endesa has poured \$1.3 billion into Enersis since September 1997 to gain control, only to be foiled by opposition from Enersis executives and small shareholders that own part of Enersis. Because the bylaw change had failed by just a small margin, some analysts in Madrid predicted that Spain's leading utility would not give up the battle yet.

The company is expected to keep its Enersis stake. It would lose money if it sold now because Enersis shares have plunged 30 percent since Endesa bought the stake as the recession in Asia and currency turmoil spread to markets in Latin America. Endesa's shares closed at 23.82 euros (\$26.20), down 1.10 euros.

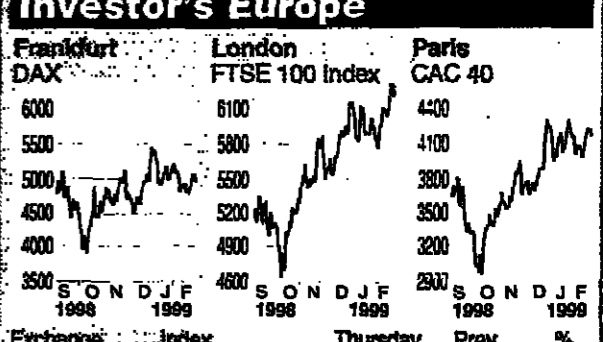
Telefonica's Bid in Brazil

Telefonica SA said it expected to make payments of 119.37 billion pesetas (\$785.5 million) this year to cover its investments in Brazil, news agencies reported from Madrid.

The former state-controlled monopoly purchased key parts of Telecomunicações Brasileiras SA, or Telesbras, the Brazilian telephone monopoly.

That company was privatized last July. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	ASEX	534.81	538.84	-0.80
Brussels	BEL 20	3,404.84	3,405.25	-0.01
Frankfurt	DAX	4,968.58	5,062.31	-2.05
Copenhagen	Stock Market	607.24	611.71	-0.73
Helsinki	HEX General	6,094.36	6,141.27	-0.77
Oslo	OBX	522.84	528.85	-1.14
London	FTSE 100	6,206.50	6,307.60	-1.60
Madrid	Stock Exchange	882.29	806.14	-1.53
Milan	MBITEL	2401.7	2452.0	-2.05
Paris	CAC 40	4,152.56	4,213.70	-1.45
Stockholm	SX 16	4,121.34	4,188.55	-1.60
Vienna	ATX	1,177.12	1,179.64	-0.30
Zurich	SPI	4,487.86	4,557.99	-1.54

Source: Reuters. Information is based on data from Reuters.

Very briefly:

- The Confederation of British Industry said domestic demand, exports and expected output improved in February and predicted that Britain's economy would avoid a recession. The report reinforced expectations that the Bank of England will keep interest rates steady next month.
- Elf Aquitaine SA said profit fell 37 percent in 1998 from a year earlier, to 540 million euros (\$594 million), after oil prices plunged to 12-year lows and margins narrowed on production of chemicals.
- Lufthansa AG, Europe's second-largest air carrier, expects pilots to approve a plan to raise staff wages by 3.5 percent, a move it said would cost it an estimated 200 million to 255 million euros (\$221 million to \$281 million).
- ABN-AMRO Bank NV's provisions for loan losses in emerging markets jumped 72 percent in 1998, to 2.07 billion guilders (\$1.03 billion), and net income rose 4.5 percent, to 4.03 billion guilders, as financial crises in Russia and Brazil hit second-half earnings.
- The Netherlands' economy surged 1.2 percent in the fourth quarter as higher consumer spending helped the fifth-biggest euro-zone economy escape Europe's slowdown. The gain brought 1998 growth to 3.7 percent, the highest since 1990.
- The Birmingham Alliance, formed by Hammerson PLC, Land Securities PLC and Henderson Investors Ltd., announced that the three companies were pooling their central Birmingham property holdings for what it described as Europe's largest city-center retail regeneration project.
- Switzerland's highest court ruled against the Budweiser beer brewed by Anheuser-Busch Cos. of the United States in a battle over trade names, according to a report in the Zurich weekly Cash. (Reuters, Reuters, AP)

LVMH Files Suit to Fight
Gucci's Resistance Effort

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SA, the world's No. 1 luxury-goods company, said Thursday it was suing Gucci Group NV after the Italian fashion house used share options to try to fight the French company's growing control over Gucci.

LVMH said the suit, filed in Amsterdam, should be heard next week.

The company seeks to suspend the voting rights tied to each of the shares in Gucci's employee trust fund and to retain its 34.4 percent stake in Gucci.

It was the latest move in a battle of wits between LVMH's chief executive, Bernard Arnault, and Gucci's chief executive, Domenico De Sole, who is a Harvard-educated lawyer.

Gucci has become increasingly attractive, with its profit having

risen tenfold since 1994. "It's very difficult to say which way this will go," said Cedric Magnolia, an analyst at Credit Suisse First Boston in London.

Gucci last week issued share options in an employee trust fund to dilute LVMH's stake in the company and prevent LVMH from naming a candidate to the Italian company's board without making a full takeover offer for Gucci.

In a statement calling Gucci's plan to issue extra shares to its employees a "poison pill," LVMH said it had asked the Amsterdam court "to suspend voting rights on shares issued by Gucci to the benefit of a foundation allegedly created for employees and allegedly managed by them."

LVMH's shares closed at 202 euros (\$222.20), up 5, while Gucci slipped to 63.00 euros, down 0.05. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

EU Discounts Hope
Of an Early Accord

Bloomberg News

BONN — European Union leaders sought Thursday to damp expectations they would reach an accord Friday on overhauling financing, regional aid and farm policies.

As negotiations over cuts in the EU's costly farm-support programs headed for a fifth day, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder portrayed the summit meeting in Bonn as little more than a first exchange of views on revamping the 15-nation bloc's budget of 85 billion euros (\$93.5 billion). He urged other leaders to limit public statements to generalities so as not to spoil the talks.

The goal, he said in a letter, "isn't to make final decisions but to discuss possible options and compromises as part of an overall package."

Germany, the holder of the EU's rotating presidency, said its new 11-nation currency, the euro, would slide further unless the EU reached an agreement by its self-imposed budget deadline of the end of March.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Feb. 25

Prices in local currencies

in euros for EMU countries.

Tel Aviv

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

ASEX Index: 534.81

Previous: 538.84

Abn-Amro

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Alcoa

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Frankfurt

DAX Index: 4968.58

Previous: 5062.31

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Johannesburg

All Share Index: 20,200

Previous: 20,100

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AMEX

Thursday's 4 P.M. Close

Thursday's 4 P.M. Close
The 150 most traded stocks of the day,
up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE ^{S&P} 100a High Low Latest Chge

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<p> 1. 凡在本市范围内从事生产、经营活动的个体工商户，均须依法缴纳工商管理费。 2. 个体工商户的工商管理费，按照其经营范围和经营规模，实行分类、分档征收。 3. 个体工商户的工商管理费，由工商行政管理部门负责征收。 4. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当在规定的期限内缴纳。 5. 个体工商户的工商管理费，不得减免。 6. 个体工商户的工商管理费，不得挪作他用。 7. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当纳入地方财政。 8. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当公开征收。 9. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当接受社会监督。 10. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当依法使用。 </p>	<p> 1. 凡在本市范围内从事生产、经营活动的个体工商户，均须依法缴纳工商管理费。 2. 个体工商户的工商管理费，按照其经营范围和经营规模，实行分类、分档征收。 3. 个体工商户的工商管理费，由工商行政管理部门负责征收。 4. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当在规定的期限内缴纳。 5. 个体工商户的工商管理费，不得减免。 6. 个体工商户的工商管理费，不得挪作他用。 7. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当纳入地方财政。 8. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当公开征收。 9. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当接受社会监督。 10. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当依法使用。 </p>	<p> 1. 凡在本市范围内从事生产、经营活动的个体工商户，均须依法缴纳工商管理费。 2. 个体工商户的工商管理费，按照其经营范围和经营规模，实行分类、分档征收。 3. 个体工商户的工商管理费，由工商行政管理部门负责征收。 4. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当在规定的期限内缴纳。 5. 个体工商户的工商管理费，不得减免。 6. 个体工商户的工商管理费，不得挪作他用。 7. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当纳入地方财政。 8. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当公开征收。 9. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当接受社会监督。 10. 个体工商户的工商管理费，应当依法使用。 </p>
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Figure 6 shows the effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization rate. The reaction rate increases with increasing initial concentration of the monomer. This is due to the fact that the higher the initial concentration of the monomer, the more active species are present in the system.

一、本會為維護會員權益，特訂定本會章程，凡加入本會者，均須遵守。
 二、本會之宗旨，在於促進會員間之交流與合作，共同發展，並維護社會公益。
 三、本會之組織，由會員大會、理事會及監事會組成，其職權分別如下：
 (一) 會員大會：由全體會員組成，為本會之最高權力機關，行使下列職權：
 1. 修改章程。
 2. 選舉及罷免理事、監事。
 3. 審議預算及決算。
 4. 審議重要事項。
 (二) 理事會：由會員大會選舉產生，為本會之執行機關，行使下列職權：
 1. 執行會員大會之決議。
 2. 制定及修改內部規章。
 3. 管理本會之財務及業務。
 (三) 監事會：由會員大會選舉產生，為本會之監督機關，行使下列職權：
 1. 監督理事會之執行。
 2. 審核本會之財務及業務。
 4. 本會之辦事處設於本市中山路123號，負責處理日常事務。
 5. 本會之經費來源，包括會員會費、社會捐助及政府補助等。
 6. 本會之活動，應以促進會員間之交流與合作為宗旨，並積極參與社會公益活動。
 7. 本會之章程，自通過之日起施行。
 8. 本會之修改，應經會員大會三分之二以上多數通過。

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	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2
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[illegible][illegible]

Stock	Dr Yds PE	100 High	Low	Latest Close
S-42				
100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114
115	115	115	115	115
116	116	116	116	116
117	117	117	117	117
118	118	118	118	118
119	119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126	126
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137	137	137	137	137
138	138	138	138	138
139	139	139	139	139
140	140	140	140	140
141	141	141	141	141
142	142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143	143
144	144	144	144	144
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146	146	146	146	146
147	147	147	147	147
148	148	148	148	148
149	149	149	149	149
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158	158	158	158	158
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162	162	162	162	162
163	163	163	163	163
164	164	164	164	164
165	165	165	165	165
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167	167	167	167	167
168	168	168	168	168
169	169	169	169	169
170	170	170	170	170
171	171	171	171	171
172	172	172	172	172
173	173	173	173	173
174	174	174	174	174
175	175	175	175	175
176	176	176	176	176
17				

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	PE	100%	Low	High	Close	Change
000001 平安银行	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	1000000	10.20	100%	10.20	10.20	10.20	0.00
000002 万科A	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	1000000	15.50	100%	15.50	15.50	15.50	0.00
000003 深发展A	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	1000000	12.80	100%	12.80	12.80	12.80	0.00
000004 白云山A	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	1000000	18.00	100%	18.00	18.00	18.00	0.00
000005 世纪华通	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	1000000	11.50	100%	11.50	11.50	11.50	0.00
000006 深纺织A	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	1000000	14.20	100%	14.20	14.20	14.20	0.00
000007 中国国贸	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	1000000	16.80	100%	16.80	16.80	16.80	0.00
000008 神州数码	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	1000000	13.50	100%	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
000009 深宝安A	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	1000000	17.00	100%	17.00	17.00	17.00	0.00
000010 深华发A	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	1000000	12.00	100%	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
000011 深物业A	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	1000000	15.00	100%	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
000012 华发股份	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	1000000	14.50	100%	14.50	14.50	14.50	0.00
000013 深农集团	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	1000000	11.00	100%	11.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
000014 沙河实业	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	1000000	13.00	100%	13.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
000015 深国商A	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	1000000	16.00	100%	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
000016 世纪华通	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	1000000	11.50	100%	11.50	11.50	11.50	0.00
000017 深纺织A	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	1000000	14.20	100%	14.20	14.20	14.20	0.00
000018 中国国贸	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	1000000	16.80	100%	16.80	16.80	16.80	0.00
000019 神州数码	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	1000000	13.50	100%	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
000020 深宝安A	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	1000000	17.00	100%	17.00	17.00	17.00	0.00
000021 深华发A	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	1000000	12.00	100%	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
000022 深物业A	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	1000000	15.00	100%	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
000023 华发股份	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	1000000	14.50	100%	14.50	14.50	14.50	0.00
000024 深农集团	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	1000000	11.00	100%	11.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
000025 沙河实业	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	1000000	13.00	100%	13.00	13.00	13.00	0.00
000026 深国商A	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	1000000	16.00	100%	16.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
000027 世纪华通	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	1000000	11.50	100%	11.50	11.50	11.50	0.00
000028 深纺织A	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	1000000	14.20	100%	14.20	14.20	14.20	0.00
000029 中国国贸	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80	1000000	16.80	100%	16.80	16.80	16.80	0.00
000030 神州数码	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	1000000	13.50	100%	13.50	13.50	13.50	0.00
000031 深宝安A	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	1000000	17.00	100%	17.00	17.00</		

High	Low	Stock	Daily Price	High	Low/Latest	Change
11.00	10.80	IBM	10.90	10.80	10.85	+0.05
10.50	10.30	Microsoft	10.40	10.30	10.35	+0.05
10.00	9.80	Apple	9.90	9.80	9.85	+0.05
9.50	9.30	Amazon	9.40	9.30	9.35	+0.05
9.00	8.80	Google	8.90	8.80	8.85	+0.05
8.50	8.30	Facebook	8.40	8.30	8.35	+0.05
8.00	7.80	Twitter	7.90	7.80	7.85	+0.05
7.50	7.30	LinkedIn	7.40	7.30	7.35	+0.05
7.00	6.80	Slack	6.90	6.80	6.85	+0.05
6.50	6.30	Zoom	6.40	6.30	6.35	+0.05
6.00	5.80	Dropbox	5.90	5.80	5.85	+0.05
5.50	5.30	Spotify	5.40	5.30	5.35	+0.05
5.00	4.80	Netflix	4.90	4.80	4.85	+0.05
4.50	4.30	Amazon	4.40	4.30	4.35	+0.05
4.00	3.80	Google	3.90	3.80	3.85	+0.05
3.50	3.30	Facebook	3.40	3.30	3.35	+0.05
3.00	2.80	Twitter	2.90	2.80	2.85	+0.05
2.50	2.30	LinkedIn	2.40	2.30	2.35	+0.05
2.00	1.80	Slack	1.90	1.80	1.85	+0.05
1.50	1.30	Zoom	1.40	1.30	1.35	+0.05
1.00	0.80	Dropbox	0.90	0.80	0.85	+0.05
0.50	0.30	Spotify	0.40	0.30	0.35	+0.05
0.00	0.00	Netflix	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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By Joseph Kahn
New York Times Service

Cramer-Berkowitz manages about \$200 million on behalf of elite investors.

expanding world of Internet day-traders, a group many analysts see as driving the

Several big investors have stood by Mr. Cramer. "There were many superb

He also keeps management of Cramer-Berkowitz separate from *TheStreet.com*.

be doing, or were actually doing with investors' dollars."

But the 1.8 million Bay View shares the fund then owned, most of which were

next two days as Wall Street analysts lined up to

Assuring investors that the banks are not

Journalists, explorers, globe-trotting business executives, disaster relief workers and government officials are obvious target markets. But are there the millions of customers who will be needed for Iridium to make money?



• **Montenegro** may have at least five privatization funds soon after the coastal republic switched to vouchers to complete privatization of its economy, a leading Montenegrin economist said. "In the next 10 days we expect first applications for establishing privatization funds," said Veselin Vukotic.

February 25, 1999

Country	Open A	Open B
Germany	42.34	43.11

ASIA/PACIFIC

Despite GDP, Singapore Still Gloomy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy shrank at half the expected pace in the fourth quarter, but the economy of the island nation remains vulnerable to the economic troubles of its trading partners, the government said Thursday.

Gross domestic product contracted 0.8 percent in the fourth quarter, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said, revising an estimate of a drop of 1.5 percent that it made in December.

For all of 1998, the ministry said, the economy expanded 1.5 percent — its slowest rise in a decade — compared with a revised 8 percent advance in 1997. In December, the government unveiled preliminary 1998 GDP growth of 1.5 percent.

The ministry said in a statement that "forward looking indicators" had improved for Singapore, but that prospects would continue to "hinge on external circumstances." The statement added that "uncertainties and stress points remain," citing the situation in Latin America stemming largely from Brazil's devaluation of its currency, the real, this year.

The government's outlook for 1999 remains unchanged, as the ministry retained its forecast that the economy will either shrink 1 percent or expand by the same amount.

Consumer prices are expected to shrink as much as 1 percent in 1999, a second year of deflation. The consumer price index declined 0.3 percent in 1998, crimping profits as companies were unable to raise prices.

The slide in prices is battering company profits and making banks hesitant to make new loans, creating a spiral that may delay any rebound from Singapore's recession, its first in 13 years. That trend is mirrored in countries across Asia, as consumer prices in Hong Kong, China and Japan have declined as demand for goods fell.

(Bloomberg, AFP)



INDIAN BANK STRIKE — Workers demonstrating in Bombay on Thursday on the first day of a two-day walkout to press for higher wages. Nearly 1 million bank employees stayed off work.

Mitsubishi Electric Predicts Loss for Year

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Electric Corp., one of Japan's largest electronics makers, said Thursday it would not meet its earnings forecast for the year through March as Japan's weak economy hurts sales at home and the strong yen saps export earnings.

"Earnings will be much worse," said Wakasaburo Kondo, a spokesman for the company. "There's no way we can meet our forecast" of a 20 billion yen (\$164.4 million) in net profit, he said.

Mr. Kondo declined to comment on a report in the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun, which said, without citing sources, that the company would post a loss of 40 billion yen. Another Mitsubishi Electric official, who

asked not to be identified, said the company will have to report a loss. Mitsubishi joins a growing list of Japanese exporters, including NEC Corp., Sony Corp. and Hitachi Ltd., that have been forced to cut their earnings because of the double blow of recessions in Japan and elsewhere in Asia, and the rising yen.

Yet the Tokyo-based maker of household electric appliances, elevators and semiconductors also has itself to blame for its weakening performance, analysts said.

"The company hasn't yet come up with convincing measures to improve earnings," said Satoru Oyama, an analyst at ABN Amro Securities Japan. "I can't see its earnings recovering in the next two to three years."

Concern Over the Yen

New Credit Crunch Possible, Officials Say

Agence France-Press

MANILA — U.S. and Asian executives and regulators meeting at an Asia Society forum Thursday threw their support behind market reforms, but expressed concern that the renewed weakness of the Japanese yen could delay Asia's recovery from financial crisis.

"While our domestic credit crunch has eased," said Kim Ki-hwan, South Korea's ambassador at large for economic affairs, "we remain very concerned in the weakening of the Japanese yen — that it could aggravate the credit crunch in the region."

Central banks should strive for more openness, especially with what is happening now when the weakening yen remains a bad news for all countries in Asia," said Vichit Suraphongchai, chairman of Thailand's Kadanin Bank PLC.

The yen has weakened sharply from 112 per dollar on Feb. 3, to below the 121 level, pulling down other regional currencies. It was quoted at 120.60 to the dollar in Tokyo trading late Thursday.

The fall of the yen accelerated after officials from the Group of Seven leading economies failed to address the issue at talks last week in Bonn, with their silence seen as tacit endorsement of a weaker Japanese unit.

Analysts say further weakness in regional units could force up interest rates, sparking a new credit crunch. Many Asian economies are struggling to emerge from recession after being battered by the financial crisis sparked by the de facto devaluation of the Thai currency in 1997.

On the subject of Asian leader's commitments to economic liberalization, former President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines told delegates he did not see "any East Asian state turning its back on the market despite the devastation the financial and currency crisis has wrought."

While no East Asian states have followed Malaysia's plunge into capital controls, Mr. Ramos said, they are being compelled to undertake structural reforms to keep markets open and transparent.

Bandai Increases Its Loss Forecast

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — Bandai Co., Japan's largest toy maker, said Thursday it would lose four times more money this year than it had previously forecast as it disposes of inventory and streamlines unprofitable affiliates.

The company, best known for its Tamagotchi virtual pets, said it expected to post a net loss of 18.5 billion yen (\$152.1 million) for the year ending in March, 14 billion yen more than it had projected in September. It changed its pretax profit forecast of 500 million yen to a prediction of a loss of 7.5 billion yen.

Bandai said its president, Takashi Mogi, would step down to take responsibility. Bandai shares closed Thursday at 1,350 yen, down 33.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hong Kong	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
11000	1500	17000
10000	1400	16000
9000	1300	15000
8000	1200	14000
7000	1100	13000
6000	1000	12000
5000	900	11000
4000	800	10000
3000	700	9000
2000	600	8000
1000	500	7000
0	400	6000
1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999
Exchange	Index	Thursday
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Close
Singapore	Straits Times	1,410.22
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,904.80
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	14,470.45
Kuala Lumpur Composite		549.24
Bangkok SET		332.67
Seoul Composite Index		490.14
Taipei Stock Market Index		6,275.63
Manila PSE		1,945.91
Jakarta Composite Index		397.80
Wellington NZSE-40		2,190.35
Bombay Sensitive Index		3,261.29
Prev. Close		1,410.98
% Change		-0.05
		-0.01
		+0.80
		-0.70
		-1.04
		+0.14
		-0.59
		+0.61
		-1.04
		-0.72
		-0.19

Source: Teletext

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Hong Kong's levies on airlines may threaten its status as a regional hub, the chief operating officer of Cathay Pacific Airways said. Philip Chen said the new airport at Chek Lap Kok was the third most expensive in the world and charged 6 percent more than Hong Kong's old one.
- Hong Kong will see another year of negative growth and a further 25 percent drop in property prices, according to Nomura International, a Japanese securities house, which also said Hong Kong was losing out to Singapore partly because of a lack of leadership and vision in its government.
- Rio Tinto Ltd., the world's largest mining company, said in Sydney that net profit tumbled 42.6 percent in 1998, to \$700 million, as sales fell 2.3 percent, to \$9.2 billion.
- Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. may not be fit for sale even after the government trimmed almost 5 trillion yen (\$41 billion) in problem loans from its books, the bank's president said, adding that prospective buyers might want further scrutiny of the bank's loans.
- All Nippon Airways Co., Asia's second-largest airline, plans to cut spending on aircraft by 100 billion yen (\$822 million) over the next three years.
- Malayan Banking Bhd., the largest bank in Malaysia, said group net profit plunged 40 percent, to 277 million ringgit (\$72.9 million), last year as loan losses and provisions for further losses swelled.

AFP, Bloomberg

Advertisement

For information please contact:
Lyora Raab: Fax (33-1) 41 43 92 12 or e-mail: funds@ht.com

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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114 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	120 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	126 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	132 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
115 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	121 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	127 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	133 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
116 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	122 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	128 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	134 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
117 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	123 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	129 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	135 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
118 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	124 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	130 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	136 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
119 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	125 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	131 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	137 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
120 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	126 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	132 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	138 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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122 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	128 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	134 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	140 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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128 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	134 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	140 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	146 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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130 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	136 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	142 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	148 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
131 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	137 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	143 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	149 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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134 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	140 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	146 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	152 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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150 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	156 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	162 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	168 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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167 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	173 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	179 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	185 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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212 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	218 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	224 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	230 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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251 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	257 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	263 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	269 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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254 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	260 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	266 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	272 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
255 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	261 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	267 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	273 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
256 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	262 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	268 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	274 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
257 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	263 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	269 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	275 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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259 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	265 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	271 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	277 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
260 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	266 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	272 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	278 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
261 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	267 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	273 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	279 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
262 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	268 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	274 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	280 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
263 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	269 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	275 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	281 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
264 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	270 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	276 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	282 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
265 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	271 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	277 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	283 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
266 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	272 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	278 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	284 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
267 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	273 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	279 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	285 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
268 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	274 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	280 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	286 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
269 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	275 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	281 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	287 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
270 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	276 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	282 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	288 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
271 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	277 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	283 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	289 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
272 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	278 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	284 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	290 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
273 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	279 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	285 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	291 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
274 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	280 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	286 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	292 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
275 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	281 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	287 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	293 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
276 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	282 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	288 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	294 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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284 MERRILL LYNCH AMER. INC. PTF	290 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	296 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT	302 RAN FUND MANAGEMENT
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SPORTS

Rodman Comes and Harris Goes

On Rebounder's First Day With Team, Lakers Give Up on Coach

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The signing of Dennis Rodman has become one of the most disappointing Los Angeles Lakers.

Wednesday, less than 24 hours after the Lakers signed the eccentric rebounder, they dismissed Del Harris in his fifth season as their head coach.

The coaching change was not surprising, especially because Harris had a reputation for being too easy on his players.

Last season, the Lakers reached the Western Conference finals, where they were swept by the Utah Jazz. With the demise of the Chicago Bulls, the Lakers were expected to be championship contenders in this lockout-shortened season, but they are floundering.

Their record is 6-6. In their last three games, all on the road, they lost to the Seattle SuperSonics on Sunday, the Denver Nuggets on Monday and the Vancouver Grizzlies on Tuesday. Before Denver played the Lakers, the Nuggets had a 1-8 record. Vancouver had not beaten the Lakers in 12 meetings.

Still, Jerry West, the Lakers' vice president for basketball operations, said "I wouldn't exactly say we were floundering."

West said he was not sure who would replace Harris. He said that Bill Bertka, a longtime assistant, would take over for Thursday night's game against the Los Angeles Clippers in Anaheim, California. West said that he would then choose Kurt Rambis or Larry Drew to be the coach for the rest of the season. Both are Lakers assistant coaches and former players.

Harris was in his 14th season as a head coach in the National Basketball Association, following four seasons with the Houston Rockets and five with the Milwaukee Bucks. At the age of 61, he has a 556-461 record. He was 224-116 with the Lakers and had improved their

regular-season record in four consecutive years.

"The thing that makes it so awkward is that Del has been a friend for many years," said West. "The direction of the team is very important. We do feel like we have the talent here. I just feel the last two games we've played have not been acceptable."

As recently as Tuesday night, Shaquille O'Neal said that Harris was not at fault for the team's poor play. Predictably, the guard Nick Van Exel, traded after last season from the Lakers to Denver, disagreed.

"It's kind of unfortunate that a good guy like Del is blamed for our lack of cohesion, our lack of effort, our lack of energy," O'Neal said. "However, one reason I came here is because of my faith in upper management."

Van Exel, who never got along with Harris, called the coach "a cancer on the Lakers."

The Lakers' new coach may face other kinds of problems with Rodman, whose ability is unquestioned because he has been the NBA's leading re-

bounder in each of the past seven seasons. But nightly changes of his hair color aside, the 37-year-old Rodman has a well-publicized history of challenging team rules.

He has shown up late for practice. He has head-butted a referee. He has kicked a photographer in the groin. He has worn a dress at a book signing. He has sat out the start of this season while tending to personal chores, such as finishing work on a movie.

Wednesday's schedule was typical Rodman — a Lakers practice in the afternoon and the Grammy Awards at night.

He signed a one-year contract with the Lakers. But because they are over the salary cap, they could pay him only the veteran's minimum of \$1 million, and because the season was shortened and he has missed so many games he will earn less than \$500,000. His debut is scheduled for Friday night against the Clippers in Los Angeles.

At a news conference, Harris said that he had been looking forward to coaching Rodman.

Resurgent Nuggets Show Jazz How to Swing

The Denver Nuggets, the NBA's worst team last year, got off to a 1-8 start this season. Then the Lakers and Jazz, considered two of the league's best clubs, went to Denver, and the Nuggets beat them both.

"I don't think it's strange," said Karl Malone, the Utah forward, after Denver's 97-87 victory on Wednesday night handed the Jazz only their second loss against nine victories.

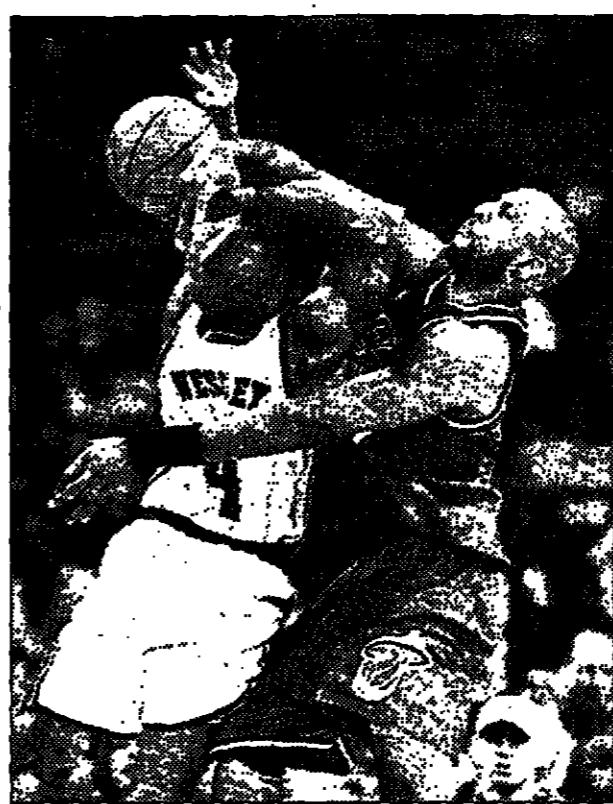
The Jazz had things under control until Antonio McDyess, who had 24 points before fouling out with 4:35 left, and Nick Van Exel, who scored 21 of his 23 in the second half, led a comeback. Denver beat the Lakers on Monday.

Cedric Ceballos, Magic Johnson's backup, was a key player in the comeback. He scored 11 points and 11 rebounds.

The Jazz's victory was a surprise. They had lost their last four games and were 1-8 overall.

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The Jazz's victory was a surprise. They had lost their last four games and were 1-8 overall.



Alonzo Mourning of the Heat, right, blocking a shot by David Wesley of the Hornets during Miami's victory.

NBA Roundup

Anderson wasn't much better as Orlando was routed in Boston. Hardaway did not score and Anderson had six points. The pair combined for 54 points the last time Orlando played the Celtics.

Pacers 104, Cavaliers 81 In just his second game back from a hamstring injury, Joe Dumars put in 26 points. Detroit has won three of four

after a five-game losing streak. Heat 91, Hornets 85 Miami extended its winning streak to seven behind Alonzo Mourning, who led a powerful inside game with 20 points and 17 rebounds in Charlotte. None of Miami's opponents has reached 85 points during the streak.

Trail Blazers 94, Nets 85 Portland won its fifth straight and handed host New Jersey its fifth successive loss as New Jersey scored nine of its 22 points in the fourth quarter.

Spurs 99, SuperSonics 81 In San Antonio, David Robinson and Tim Duncan were unstoppable, combining for 47 points and 30 rebounds.

The Jazz's victory was a surprise. They had lost their last four games and were 1-8 overall.

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U.S. COLLEGE SCORES

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Auburn Is Taught Lopsided Lesson

The Associated Press

Auburn, which has won a lot of lopsided games this season, found out what it's like to lose by a big margin.

Pat Bradley scored 23 points and Chris Walker added a career-high 21 as Arkansas stunned the second-ranked Tigers, 104-88, Wednesday night.

"When they got a double-digit lead, we couldn't come back," said Cliff Ellis, the Auburn coach. "I thought our shot selection was poor."

Auburn had been winning by an average of 23

APPRECIATION

Remembering Siskel

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It didn't take much to draw Gene Siskel into heated debate on some film-related matter. All you had to do was get him started. Then his enthusiasm took over, whether on the page, on television or after hours. I remember him gleefully backing Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, into a corner one night at the Cannes International Film Festival about eight years ago, arguing tenaciously that a new NC-17 ratings category would be more useful than the old, onerous X. The only way Valenti could escape was by promising to continue the conversation at some later date.

It was no surprise that Siskel, whose death on Saturday at 53 came as a shock despite his very public illness, handled that encounter with courtesy as unwavering as his doggedness. In a profession not known for affability, he seemed the most gracious critic around. Even when engaging in critical fistfights with Roger Ebert, his friend and foil in a partnership that turned televised film criticism into such lively spectator sport, he showed a convivial ease.

In more than two decades since the Siskel and Ebert critical juggernaut began, film reviewing changed as dramatically as filmmaking did. These two public personalities became such celebrities in their own right that film studios placed full-page commemorative ads in *Variety* after Siskel's death.

He and Ebert led the way toward a more democratic critical universe. Their prominence came at a time when films were newly available on videotape and a new breed of

film awareness, not to say movie mania, swept into popular culture. With concise, thumb-pointing assessments and sharp disputes, they vastly outshined their imitators and set the tone for armchair film talk everywhere.

They made the most of this film fever while also recognizing its perils. As Siskel wrote memorably of one of his favorite films last year: "Bad News: Jonathan Demme's deeply moving 'Be Loved,' a tribute to generations of African-American women who survived slavery, fell victim to the pointless hoopla surrounding weekend box office statistics that compared a three-hour slavery drama with a 97-minute horror picture ('Bride of Chucky')." A journalist should not argue for the withholding of information, but I'm against the release of box-office statistics. Oh, how I long for the good ol' days when cab drivers didn't ask me if I thought 'Waterworld' would ever break even."

Siskel, critic for The Chicago Tribune since 1969, will be remembered for his warm persona and for thumb-raising that could be eclectic despite his show's mainstream popularity. (His top five films of 1994: "Hoop Dreams," "Pulp Fiction," "Ed Wood," "32 Short Films about Glenn Gould," "Quiz Show.") And he, along with Ebert, must be admired for displaying courage and dignity throughout the nine months since Siskel underwent brain surgery yet did his best to carry on.

He was in top form only months ago when he said of Jerry Springer's lurid "Ringmaster": "In 30 years of reviewing movies I haven't used the word 'mendacious,' but that streak is now over."

A Struggle to Expose an Avant-Garde Talent

By Joan Dupont
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Here they are — the erotic draped nudes, the surrealist self-exposures, and haute couture cover-girls floating alongside a hideous death-head collage of Hitler. Strange bedfellows, set in Amsterdam's Ashkenazi synagogue complex where the Jewish Historical Museum is exhibiting "A Fetish for Beauty — Avant-Garde Photography of Erwin Blumenfeld."

The exhibition, created at the Barbican Art Gallery in London by William Ewing (author of a book with the same title), has traveled to Zurich, Lausanne, Berlin and Paris. The Amsterdam opening was special, because this is where the cosmopolitan Blumenfeld, who was born in Berlin and died in Rome, began his life as a photographer.

"I don't think my father ever set foot in a synagogue," said Yorick Blumenfeld, "and he had a love-hate relationship with the Dutch." The photographer's youngest son contributed pictures from his own collection to the show, as did his brother, Henry, and his sister, Lisette. "Each city has focused on another aspect of our father's life. Amsterdam is the most important after Berlin because he spent 17 years here, and you can see that from the start, he was an artist."

The show, which runs until April 25, ends on a portrait of the artist in Amsterdam's red-light district, one of his mocking self-exposures. Red, he told Yorick, was a fitting color for someone who had prostituted himself to fashion and commerce.

In that savage tone, Blumenfeld chronicled his years of struggle and ascension in a 1969 autobiography ("Jadis et Demain" in French; to be published in English as "Eye to Eye"). Born in 1897, a turn-of-the-century child reared in Berlin bourgeois comfort, he was handed his first camera at age 10.

Yorick related that his grandfather, an umbrella manufacturer, went insane with syphilis and died

bankrupt. "My father had to work as an apprentice instead of going to university."

A friend of the artists Oskar Kokoschka and Paul Citroen, Blumenfeld fell in love with Citroen's cousin Lena, who was from a Dutch Jewish family. An ambulance driver in World War I, he deserted the army to set up shop selling ladies' handbags on Kalverstraat, Amsterdam's chic shopping avenue.

He sent Tristan Tzara a self-portrait collage proclaiming himself president of the Dutch Dadaist movement.

The Dadaist made a miserable businessman, but he struck gold when he discovered a secret darkroom in the shop, complete with a camera and equipment to make enlargements. This is where he did his first experiments, multiple exposures, special effects with mirrors and ground glass; he worked like an alchemist to achieve surreal effects.

He concocted a dream-like vision, inspired by Roger van de Weyden's virgins, of a swooning woman, swathed in cloth. His wife and children were models; Tara Twain, a Hollywood actress, posed for his first published photo; for another there was Erika Mann, daughter of the writer, and Genevieve Rouault, daughter of the painter. He had his first show in 1932.

"The Dutch press blasted him," his son said, pointing to the reviews on exhibit. "They said he had no talent — it rolled right off him."

In 1933, when Hitler came to power, the photographer made a paste-up of the dictator — a skull-head, blood dripping from the eye sockets. (Ten years later, the U.S. Air Force dropped flyers of the collage over Germany.) The rise of Hitler marked the end of his Dutch period; he liquidated the shop and left for Paris, without passport, money, or wife.

Genevieve Rouault introduced him to Parisian society. Blumenfeld had little love for Genevieve's father, Georges — "a prima donna"



Erwin Blumenfeld's "Self-Portrait," taken circa 1943.

who posed for him along with Bruno Walter, Francois Mauriac, Henri Matisse. He also photographed the artist Leonor Fini as a wood nymph and Carmen Rodin's model for "The Kiss" in the nude as a dilapidated old woman.

"We were very poor because the French never paid," Yorick said, "but they took him seriously as an artist."

Cecil Beaton arranged for an in-

terview at Vogue, and in 1939, Blumenfeld did three Vogue portfolios of veiled beauties in striped organdies and duchess satins by Balenciaga, and the famous Tour Eiffel shot, with a model poised like a bird in flight, dressed by Lucien Lalong. "He poured all his knowledge of fashion and textiles from his early Amsterdam days into the portfolios."

Blumenfeld had just returned

from New York, where he clinched a contract with Harper's Bazaar, when war was declared. "Mother was fine because she was Dutch, but he was an enemy alien so we were confined to a kind of house arrest in 'Vezelay,'" his son said. "The kids threw stones and called me a spy's son, a dirty Jew. Once France was occupied, the Germans went after him because of those anti-Hitler photos." He was interned in a series of camps for foreigners and miraculously released.

The family got out through Marseille, but the ship, held up in Casablanca, was infested by rats and pestilence. The children fell sick; Yorick almost died of the plague.

Blumenfeld's "career" really took off in New York. Yorick said, "Harper embraced him and he became one of the highest-paid photographers in America."

Not a tall man, no beauty, the photographer had success with women. "I don't think he had relationships with the models," Yorick said.

Advertisers solicited him, as did friends like Elizabeth Arden and Helena Rubinstein, and companies like L'Oréal, but others turned away, finding him difficult and expensive. He had slack periods, dark moods.

Ever in control, Blumenfeld planned his own death on July 4, 1969. "He had been sick and he wanted to go fast. He provoked a massive heart attack." His son remembers him as "an amazing man, with charisma, wit and great natural intelligence."

Yorick said: "He could be heartless, quite focused on himself, yet looking back, he was an exceptionally capable father, who had ambitions for all of us."

Lisette married an artist; Henry is a physicist; Yorick is a writer and editor at Thames and Hudson where he directs a collection, Prospects for Tomorrow. This spring, he is bringing out "The Naked and the Veiled," a book on Blumenfeld's nudes, "his finest, most original work."

PEOPLE

THE 23-year-old soul diva Lauryn Hill won five Grammys, a record for a female artist, with the first hip-hop recording to be named album of the year, "The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill," at the 41st Annual Grammy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles. Hill, whose album mixes rhythm-and-blues, gospel, pop and rap, also received a Grammy for best new artist. Hill's five Grammys surpassed by one the number won by Carole King for her "Tapestry" album in 1971. The two other top awards on Wednesday night went to "My Heart Will Go On," written by James Horner and Will Jennings and sung by Celine Dion, which won record of the year and song of the year. The song, from the unsinkable "Titanic" soundtrack, also won an award for best pop vocal performance. The other big winners were also female, including Alanis Morissette for best rock song and best female rock vocal performance for "Uninvited," and Shania Twain for best country female singer and best country song for "You're Still the One." Sheryl Crow's "The Globe Sessions" was

named best rock album. Madonna's "Ray of Light" best pop album, and the Dixie Chicks' "Wide Open Spaces" best country album. Eric Clapton received the award for best male pop vocal performance for "My Father's Eyes."

The scantily clad-cast of "Baywatch" may not move to Australia after all. Surfers and citizens from a seaside suburb north of Sydney turned angrily against the producers of the popular life-guard TV show, telling them to leave their beach alone. The makers of the California beach series, which is seen in 147 countries, had hoped to change location to the small Australian community of Avalon to inject new life into the aging show. But at a near-riotous town hall meeting Wednesday night, residents shouted down the show's executive producer, Gregory Bonnan. "We will not go where we are clearly not wanted," said Bonnan, who bolstered the careers of the "Baywatch" stars Pamela Anderson and David Hasselhoff. The tour-ism body, Tourism Council Australia,

reacted by saying, "Baywatch" should be encouraged to film here, given the tremendous exposure and jobs created as a result of the series being screened to more than one billion viewers."

Sir Evelyn Rothschild, the head of the banking dynasty, has separated from his wife. The 67-year-old banker, who is chairman of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, did not give reasons for the breakup of his 25-year marriage with Lady Rothschild, who was born Victoria Schott. The couple have two sons and a daughter.

The cartoonist Garry Trudeau returned this week to a favorite "Doonesbury" story line: sweatshop conditions at foreign factories that make goods for U.S. retailers. He cited specific manufacturers that have been sued for allegedly using forced labor and made one the butt of a joke about "spring colonial wear," but on Wednesday had to issue this correction: "The information I was given was inaccurate. Liz Claiborne and Ralph

Lauren were not included in the suit. I deeply regret this mistake and would like to apologize to both companies."

A court in Montpellier, France, has ordered the French rap singer Didier Morville to serve three months in jail for assaulting a flight attendant and breaking her nose. Morville, alias Joey Starr of the group NTM, attacked the woman in a hotel last year. The victim suffered damage to her face that kept her off the job for 12 days. NTM has already faced legal action for lyrics that urged violence against the police.

The director David Cronenberg, whose film "Crash" prompted both boos and raves at the Cannes film festival in 1996, will head the jury this year, the festival announced Thursday. "It's going to be intoxicating and thrilling," the Canadian filmmaker said. Cronenberg won the Grand Prize in 1996 for "Crash," which showed lovers getting their kicks from car crashes.



Lauryn Hill with her five awards, a Grammy record for a female singer.



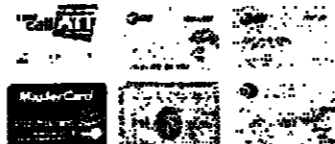
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